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U.S.-Free French Meeting; New Premier for Turkey; Willkie to Visit Fronts?

The World's Day—July 9, 1942

Washington: U. S. and Free French to Consult

Designation of Admiral Harold R. Stark and Brig. Gen. Charles L. Bolte as representatives of the United States to consult with the Free French National Committee in London was announced by the State Department, which said the move involved no basic change in American policy.

President Roosevelt, in a second move to break the deadlock in Congress over the parity issue, said in a statement that "our war needs do not permit compromise or partisan discord." [Financial Page.]

The Senate confirmed the President's appointment of Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief of the United States forces in the European theater, to the temporary rank of lieutenant general.

Tires and tubes will be made available, the Office of Price Administration announced, to purchasers of new and rebuilt tractors, farm implements, and other vehicles which are sold without tires.

A bill authorizing the rank of flight officer in the Army Air Corps with pay and allowances provided a warrant officer, junior grade, was signed into law by President Roosevelt. The new law permits an aviation cadet who has completed training, or student who has served in wartime as a commissioned officer, to be appointed.

Importance of motor transportation to the nation in wartime was stressed by the American Automobile Association in a report on "Motor Truck Facts" which said that more than 34,000 communities in the United States are entirely dependent upon motor transportation, an increase of 6,000 in a decade.

In Europe: Saracoglu New Turkish Premier

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey was appointed Premier by President Ismet Inonu to succeed the late Premier Refik Saydam.

Sir Stafford Cripps announced that the next House of Commons debate would deal with the critical shipping situation in a secret session. The debate will also deal with the question of production in its first two days of session.

Chief of Government Pierre Laval decreed execution for any person who set fire to crops, attempting thereby to prevent occurrences which caused widespread destruction of French crops last summer.

Open rebellion by Netherlands teachers was reported from London as a result of Nazi dismissal and arrest of hundreds of Dutch teachers who failed to conform to Nazi education regulations. [Page 6.]

A Belgian patriot in the uniform of the Belgian gendarmerie killed Jean Demarate, pro-Nazi mayor of the town of Ransart, according to reports from Vichy.

A Government victory in Britain was recorded when Maj. J. G. Morrison, Conservative, was elected to Parliament from Salisbury, defeating two Independent opponents.

Bulgaria clamped down further on Jews, empowering the Government to take any measures against the Jews without consulting Parliament.

National: Willkie Wants to See War Fronts

Wendell L. Willkie announced in New York he will seek official consent to visit the battlefields of Australia, China, Russia, and other United Nations. He added it was too early to say anything more definite.

The Board of Aldermen in St. Louis, Mo., passed a bill submitting to the electorate a proposal for a $4,500,000 bond issue to finance expansion of Lambert-St. Louis Airport and for development of a second airport. The question will be voted on by referendum Aug. 4.

British Occupy French Island

British forces occupied the French island of Mayotte July 2 in the northern approach to the Mozambique Channel between Madagascar and Portuguese East Africa, it was announced in London.

Balkan guerrillas have invaded Italian territory as far west as Trieste in hit-and-run tactics, according to the Office of War Information in Washington.

Americas: U. S., Cuba Discuss Co-operation

United States Ambassador Spruille Braden in Havana disclosed that he had "considered military and economic co-operation" between Cuba and the United States in an interview yesterday with President Batista.

New England: Religious Education Experiment

Week-day religious education for some Boston public school children will commence next fall on experimental basis. [Page 4.]

United Mine Workers are preparing for major drive to enroll New England dairy farmers in John L. Lewis's union. [Page 2.]

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Officials-Civilians Group For Waterfront Protection

In the first co-ordinated move of its kind to combat possible sabotage, fire, or other damage by accident or intent along the Boston waterfront, a joint official-civilian protective committee was organized today at a meeting in the office of the Boston Port Authority at the Custom House.

The Boston Waterfront Advisory Committee, as it is called, is made up of 24 members, formed at the request of Capt. Wilfrid N. Derby, District Coast Guard officer for the First Naval District. Richard Parkhurst, Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, was chosen as Chairman of the new committee. Meetings will be held at intervals, rather than at stated periods, for consideration of anything that may develop from time to time which needs attention.

Purposes of the Committee are to maintain and exchange views between official and civilian interests of the Port of Boston; to advise the Coast Guard on all matters which the Committee feels might lend to increase protective efficiency, and to give opportunity for the Coast Guard to tell the Committee how it can best be of service in protecting the port.

Under presidential order, the Coast Guard is now held responsible for protection of the waterfronts of the country, excepting military or naval areas which are handled in other ways.

Significant of the recognition by all concerned of the importance of protection for the waterfront is the response to requests to serve on the Committee, a spokesman said today. All officials who were requested to serve accepted the task without exception and without delegating the duty to subordinates.

Represented on the Committee are Navy, Coast Guard and military officials; the harbor police; Boston Fire Department; Port Authority; Massachusetts Public Safety Committee; Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce; towboat committees; the chief terminals of the port and Public Works Commissions of both City and State.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Senate Voting Record

An amplification of the Guide to the 1942 Congressional Elections, originally published on May 28 last, appears on the first page of the second section today. It enlarges the Senate voting record to include the entire Senate. Corrections to the original Guide appear on the same page.

Registration Opens for New Gasoline Dole

Motorists all over N. E. begin application for ration books which go into operation July 22.

Still plagued by recurring gasoline famines under the emergency ration system, New England motorists began registering today for coupon ration books required for purchase of motor fuel on and after July 22, when the permanent system becomes effective.

As the motorists registered for their basic A coupon books, good for approximately 2,880 miles of driving in a year, many were grumbling over the Washington edict granting supplemental gasoline to candidates for public office to campaign in their cars and transport voters to the polls.

Nearly 1,500,000 New England motorists are expected to register for ration books today, tomorrow and Saturday at schools and municipal buildings.

More Speed

Today's early registrants found the process much speedier than under the emergency system. Whereas long waits were necessary previously, as motorists and teacher-registrants figured out whether the motorist was eligible for a A, B-1, B-2, B-3 or X ration card, today all passenger motorists signed up for the basic A coupon book. This book contains 48 coupons, presently valued at four gallons each. This book must last a year. Only by applying to local rationing boards may a motorist receive supplemental gasoline.

Also today motorcycle owners are registering for D books, containing 48 coupons, good for 1½ gallons each.

Anti-Chiseling

Meanwhile, to prevent possible chiseling under the permanent gasoline rationing system, William F. Campbell, Chief Accountant of the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles, imposed stringent restrictions in regard to issuance of duplicate automobile registrations.

To prevent use of duplicate registrations to obtain extra ration books, Mr. Campbell said that temporary certificates will be issued so marked that their identification at registration points will be easy.

The present gasoline famine is reported to be less widespread and not so serious as previous shortages. The office of the Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Massachusetts reported that more filling station dealers are operating on a daily quota basis, shutting off sales when their daily quota is sold. This system makes it cer-

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Nazis Claim Soviet Armies Divided; Japan Takes Vital Chinese Rail Link; U.S. to Tighten War Scope in Europe

Nelson and Stettinius will discuss in London closer merging of U. S.-British efforts.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Donald M. Nelson and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chief American Production and Lend-Lease executives, are both undertaking special missions to Britain in the interests of getting more American arms faster into the European theater of the war.

Mr. Stettinius will be concerned with two major objectives; one to effect, wherever possible, a more efficient use of shipping as one means of making up for the submarine sinkings; the other, to work out a still wider basis of reciprocity with the British Government whereby British supplies will be made available extensively to American troops abroad.

Mr. Nelson has several urgent jobs to complete in London following the recent visit of Sir Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, to the United States.

There are remaining measures to be taken to bring about a fuller standardization of design and production between the United States and Britain and there is the need of fitting current production in both countries into the changing pattern of allied military strategy.

Expands U. S. War Scope

The fullest significance of the Nelson-Stettinius missions cannot immediately be seen but the fact that they are both going to London so soon after the formal establishment of American command on the European Front suggests that this front is going to grow in importance.

The new realignment of the War Production Board—Mr. Nelson preferred to call it realignment rather than reorganization—will give Mr. Nelson the freedom to undertake this trip and also to devote more attention to over-all planning of arms production, now that conversion and contract-letting are well in hand.

Mr. Nelson explained that he would soon set up a general "war production staff" which would be an informal body called together at intervals to discuss integration of the war effort.

Included in the membership of the staff, he said, would be representatives of the Board of Economic Warfare, the Lend-Lease, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, War Manpower Commis-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

German strategy is to isolate Russian southern force from main source of supplies.

By R. Mallard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 9—With Hitler's long-delayed 1942 offensive in Russia forging ahead at a rate of 10 miles a day, Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's problem may suddenly become that of preserving his Southern Army intact.

The German strategy has been to drive a wedge between the Soviet's Southern and Central Armies. If as they claim they have succeeded in forcing a gap more than 180 miles wide, they could pour masses of men and matériel through it.

Thus Russia's immediate tactical task is to preserve the cohesion of its southern forces against an enemy which is aiming to close in upon it both from the north and the southwest. At the same time, the whole Nazi line threatens to press eastward, endangering Leningrad, Moscow, and Rostov.

Russian Strategy

The German Radio today claims that the Soviet's southern forces have been definitely cut off. It is too early to substantiate this with any degree of finality. But clearly if the German drive has gone so far the Russian strategy must concentrate on the preservation of its southern position, as contrasted with attempting to maintain the integration of the entire front.

This broad interpretation of the latest Russian war developments makes clear the gravity of the Soviet's position. But it is incomplete unless it also points out the enormous task which the Germans have in front of them. For the outlines of their strategy have become fully apparent to the Russians who previously have proved their ability to retire in order, to fight stubbornly, and to defend key points with the utmost tenacity.

Moreover, the ruthless scorched-earth policy and the ability to withdraw their centers of production and distribution hitherto has proved a vital talent through which Russia has conquered the effectiveness of the Nazi envelopments.

New German Weapon

Yet, as military circles here point out, there is no disguising the seriousness of the fact that the German Army is now barely 300 miles southeast of Moscow. It is fighting as fiercely as ever. It is aided by a new weapon—antifortification artillery, which was not available last year. It also is using long-distance flame throwers and especially powerful grenades.

The delay in launching the offensive has been utilized to the

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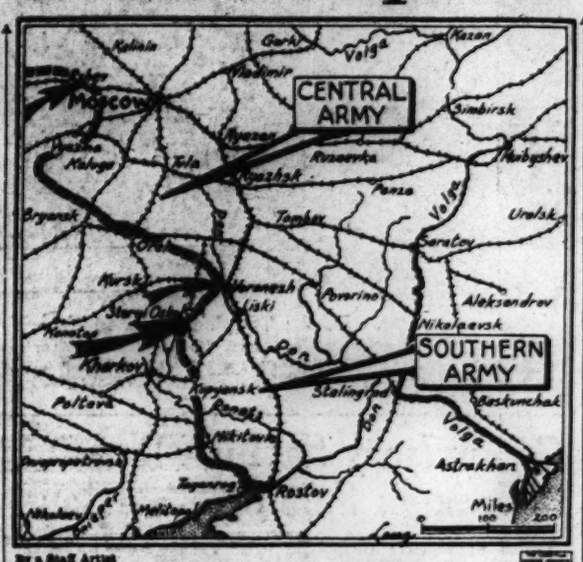

By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Russia

Heavy German pressure has forced the Russians to abandon Staryi Oskol, key point of the Don River defenses. Black arrows show main points of German pressure on the Eastern Front.

Both British and Nazis mark time in Egypt awaiting new arms and reinforcements.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

German reports claim to have broken through the Russian lines between the Southern and Central armies. Their troops, they say, are pouring through the gap. Russian reports have yet to confirm this claim. The attack appears to have been broadened to 300 miles, thereby preventing the Russians from cutting in on the flanks and endangering the advance forces fighting for bridgeheads on the Don.

Marshal Von Bock evidently had sufficient reserves to force the Red Army to abandon Staryi Oskol, a pivotal point of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's southern army, southwest of Voronezh. The next day or two should show where Marshal Timoshenko can make his next stand and whether he is still strong enough to hold the Don.

The Russians claim that so far they have thwarted all German efforts to establish themselves east of the Don. This may be one of the Russian commander's stubborn rearguard actions, which not only give time for reorganization behind the lines, but exact an appallingly high price from the German attackers.

Torpedoing of the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz, claimed by Russia, is evidence that Germany is using the full force of its Navy to block supplies going to Russia, while Hitler's great offensive is being pushed to the limit on the Don.

Moscow says—although Berlin categorically denies it—that two torpedoes struck the battleship at some unstated time, in the Barents Sea, which would be the area reached by a great Anglo-American convoy, headed for Murmansk, said to have been under attack by the Germans for several days. That Berlin should risk this closely watched capital ship for intercepting a convoy indicates the vital importance it attaches to stopping Russia's supplies.

Fighting has been in progress in China for the last few weeks, where the Chinese forces have been struggling to prevent the Japanese from getting complete control of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, by which Tokyo hopes to open up a through route from Shanghai to Singapore. For weeks the Chinese have held open a 25-mile gap between the Japanese forces crossed by this railway. The Japanese have now closed the gap and gained the railway—yet the Chinese fight on.

News from another quarter in the East indicates that the British are alive to their opportunities with the occupation of the French island of Mayotte without resistance July 2. Mayotte is one of the Comore islands in the middle of the Mozambique Channel between Madagascar and the east coast of Africa. The British landed in Madagascar itself last May.

British Win Egyptian 'Battle of the Marne'

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH A BRITISH ARMORED BRIGADE AT THE EL ALAMEIN FRONT, July 9—Britain has won its Egyptian battle of the Marne.

Along the smooth-backed ridge, which parallels the Mediterranean for some 10 miles inland, the fluid battle for Egypt temporarily has crystallized.

The Nazis have been checked.

Every effort of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to regain momentum and initiative since his headlong drive was blocked last week has been thwarted by the defenders' reorganized determination backed up by considerable quantities of 25 pounders.

From a patch of higher ground where an artillery observer is perched on an armored car, we can see the whole battle line. Directly behind us 25 pounders bark in an angry chorus and their shells swish past us overhead. Luckily there is nothing coming the other way. It is morning and the enemy gunners have the sun in their eyes. Their turn will come in the late afternoon. Three hundred yards in front of us is an evenly spaced line of General Grant medium tanks utilizing the meager cover provided by the slightly undulating terrain. These are the first line of defense. About 2,000 yards beyond, the first enemy positions are clearly visible through field glasses, while scattered in between are derelict tanks and vehicles. Still farther on, one can make out clusters of enemy vehicles some of them moving. Elsewhere in the same general area tent tops are conspicuous in the sun.

Heat Alters Outlook

The 3.45-inch shells of the 25 pounders are landing well back in enemy territory and several columns of heavy, billowing, black smoke indicate they are taking effect. As the sun mounts higher and the heat intensifies, objects lose their clarity of outline and everything is strangely distorted and elongated, swimming in a liquid mirage. Even the 25-pounders gradually cease their fire and there is only the confused drone of fighter planes invisible in the heat haze overhead.

On July 1 a German armored column comprising remnants of the 21st and 15th Panzer Divisions, with considerable quantities of mobile guns, pierced the El Alamein defense position near its center. After repeated heavy attacks throughout the previous day, they succeeded in overrunning the "box" held by an Indian brigade.

That was a dark moment for the Allies. The flank of the South

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The 'Victory Bike' Arrives

By a Staff Photographer

New Model Shown by OPA Officials

Stripped of critical materials, gadgets, and bright work, the "Victory" bicycle, released today for sale to workers, is demonstrated by Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director for Massachusetts of the Office of Price Administration, on the left, and Eldon C. Shoup, New England Rationing Executive of the OPA, on the right. Smaller, weighing only 34 pounds, the new model saves 36,000 pounds of steel a year in curtailed materials. Rubber used in the tires is 90 per cent reclaimed, and there is less of it than was used in the old-style bicycles. Copper, nickel, and plated work have been removed. Bearing the "o. k." of Federal War Materials officials, the bicycle is on a schedule calling for the production of 750,000 this year by 12 bicycle manufacturers.

Russians Claim Tirpitz Torpedoed

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The fact that the Nazis have risked their greatest single naval weapon in the waters of the Arctic, may well mean that the battle of the Russian supply routes is not going as well as Germany might desire.

If the combination of plane-submarine attacks were able to disrupt the flow of material aid to Russia, it is probable that the German High Command would have refrained from risking the battleship von Tirpitz as a surface raider in the difficult northern sea-lanes.

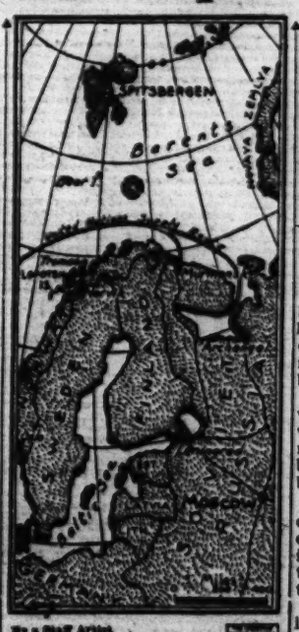
At the same time the presence of this powerful fighting ship indicates the extreme lengths to which the Nazis are willing to go in the effort to prevent critical supplies from reaching the Soviets.

Even though the recent claim that 32 United Nations ships were sunk or damaged between North Cape and Spitzbergen is not yet confirmed, there may be sufficient accuracy in the report to mean that the plane-submarine method of attack is being intensified, perhaps in co-ordination with surface support.

Plane-Sub Combination

Many months ago when the combination of airplane and submarine was developed by the Nazis, it was used with devastating effect in the North Atlantic on convoys bound for Great Britain. Eventually a defense was evolved which stemmed the Nazi onslaughts, and little has been heard of their being effective in that area in recent months.

It is understood that the preventative measures embraced additional protection for convoys by surface ships, an increase in long



By a Staff Artist

Sea Action

Cross marks the northern waters of the Barents Sea in which the Russians claim to have torpedoed the Tirpitz, lying in wait for supplies being convoyed to Russia via Murmansk.

range shore-based flying boats assigned to cover convoy routes, and the inclusion in convoys of merchant vessels equipped to catapult fighting planes for dealing with the Nazi flying boats that had been

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

MOSCOW, July 9 (AP)—The powerful new German battleship Tirpitz, which had left its Norwegian fjord refuge and was ranging the United States-British supply route to northern Russia, was announced by a Russian communiqué to have been twice torpedoed and seriously damaged.

The German High Command denied the report, declaring that "the Soviet assertion that the German battleship Tirpitz had been hit by a torpedo is purely invented. The battleship has neither been hit nor damaged."

Pravda, Communist Party organ, however, said the battleship was hit when, together with three heavy cruisers, it tried to intercept an important United Nations convoy bound for Russia.

Pravda asserted that the Tirpitz was compelled to withdraw and, with the other warships, "took refuge in the fjord where she had been harbored." The vessel last had been reported at Trondheim.

The 35,000-ton battleship, pride of the Nazi Fleet and sister ship of the Bismarck, which the British Navy sank last year, was hit by two torpedoes in the Barents Sea, the official report declared.

The Russians, in the same action in northern waters, sank a German transport and damaged another, the communiqué declared.

The Tirpitz was attacked in the general area where the Germans claimed on July 7 and 8 that they had sunk 32 vessels and a heavy United States cruiser out of a 38-ship convoy carrying supplies and war material to Russia.

The attack indicated that the Germans might have been trying to ram through a convoy themselves, since the report mentioned at the same time the battleship and German transports. The event presumably took place a few days ago.

Russia:

Nazis Mass Tanks On Banks of Don

Germans massed 800 tanks on the west bank of the Upper Don today and, exploiting numerical superiority, sent small groups across the river to fight for footholds upon ground where their earlier bridgeheads were crushed, Soviet dispatches said.

Part of the advance guards were exterminated by Red Army troops in the struggle for the strategic water line before Voronezh, prime objective of a 120-mile Nazi push eastward from Kursk. Others survived to await reinforcements.

A Russian Army withdrawal from Staryi Oskol had widened the Kursk-Voronezh invasion salient.

The German High Command reported that a German breach in the southern sector of the Russian

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John L. Lewis Campaign to Enlist N. E. Dairy Farmers Opens at Pittsfield, Mass.

Deglamorized Programs For ChildrenUrged

Pulp magazines, movies and radio programs should be "deglamorized but not censored," as far as children are concerned, according to Prof. Howard E. Wilson of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University.

Speaking today at the Harvard Summer School Conference on Tomorrow's Children, Professor Wilson surprised his round table group on "Child Development and Protection in Wartime" by defending the influence of these media as educational agencies for youngsters.

He said he could not agree with the general opinion of educators that these influences are "subversive." For instance, he continued, "I believe the number of boys who emulate the gangsters they see in the movies is not greater than the number of those who emulate the G-man."

The Harvard professor went on to say that his method of solving the problem would be "to strengthen the good features of these media," and he would advocate censorship only as a last resort.

Education in Comics

Even in the comics he believes there is constructive education for youngsters and that they are more naturally inclined to be susceptible to this influence than the destructive effects of such features.

He recommended that children "be allowed to read movie magazines in order to rob the movies of their mystery" and that they be taken to radio stations to see the un-glamorous aspects of hair-raising radio programs in the making.

Professor Wilson expressed his conviction that through such a process of education the harmful influences of this kind of entertainment for children may be offset.

He indicated that he was entirely out of sympathy with "reform movements which would sweep away the good with the bad," and characterized these movements as "socially and educationally unsound."

Family Relations

Dr. Robert W. Laidlaw of Columbia University, speaking at the round table on Marriage and Family Relations, urged early sex education of children—in the home, by the parents themselves. It is not a difficult problem, he argued, although it is often made so "by the fears, inhibitions, and the embarrassment which the average adult carries to it."

"Such education," he said, "should be a continuous process, although a parent is inclined to view this education as something which does not need to be faced until the child approaches a certain age." Then, "as adolescence nears, parents admit (with inward quaking) that the child 'must be told.'"

The Conference this morning was divided into three round-table discussions on Marriage and Family Relations in Wartime; Child Development and Protection; and Social-Economic and Population Planning.

The afternoon session dealt with the Nation and Family, while the evening lecture, delivered by Alva Myrdal, formerly of the Swedish Population Commission, will be on the subject of "Human Resources in Democracy's New Order." Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Director of the Harvard Summer School, will preside.

The round-table conferences will conclude tomorrow morning, followed by an afternoon session, and the final evening lecture at the New Lecture Hall, Oxford and Kirkland Streets.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lily exhibit, augmented by a wide display of hollyhocks, irises, dahlias, and other annuals and perennials, sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. William N. Craig, of Weymouth, one of this country's foremost authorities on lilies, has arranged an interesting display. At Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts venues, until 9 p. m.

Public concert with guest artist Jesús Maria Sanroma, pianist, and the Tanglewood String Quartet. This concert, sponsored by the Berbe-Atherton Fund of Harvard College, will consist of the Piano Quintets of Shostakovitch and Brahms. At Sanders Theater, Harvard, 8:30 p. m.

Friday

"Saints and Symbols," a gallery talk by Mrs. Sayward, at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Associated Press

Don't Blink; They're Tires, in Case You Didn't Know

Tires that once carried a million Americans over the macadam highways and "washboard" back roads of the United States now recline in a great scrap rubber pile awaiting a final "ride" to the reclaiming plant. This huge pile is at the Tidewater Associates Bulk plant in Revere, Mass. Do you see a good 5.50-17 that might fit?

Compulsory Saving Hinted Through Sale of War Bonds

Hints of possible compulsory savings by the sale of war bonds to working people if the voluntary plan of salary allotment fails to raise the money needed by the Government were made today by John L. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Speaking before nearly 500 representatives of the larger employers of this area at a war bond luncheon meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building, Mr. Sullivan declared that a salary allotment plan was the only way that the Government could secure a steady flow of revenue. He stressed the need of a minimum of 10 per cent of the salary of each worker being invested in war bonds.

The meeting was sponsored by the Boston Life Underwriters Association in an effort to have more employers install salary allotment plans and thus bring the participation of employers to more than 90 pe rcent.

Mr. Sullivan, a former commander of the American Legion in New Hampshire, said that at least a billion dollars a month, borrowed from the current earnings of the people of America, is the objective of the Government.

"If through a voluntary savings plan we cannot borrow the amount we need, we shall be forced to resort to compulsory savings—a prospect not pleasant to contemplate," he said.

The Treasury, he added, "earnestly hopes that long before snow falls everyone working in an industrial plant in New England will be lending voluntarily at least 10 per cent of his current earnings."

Commenting on the increasing popularity of the plan Mr. Sullivan said "everybody is ready for this plan. Almost everybody wants it." Whatever the cost, it is cheaper to win than to lose this war, he pointed out. A Navy band, loaned to the promoters of the meeting, provided music during the luncheon in the main dining room of the Chamber.

3,622 'Bikes' Available For N.E. Riders

Bicycle sales, frozen since April, were on the "free" list once more today in New England, with 3,622 available to workers needing them for transportation.

Rationing of the "bikes" by local boards will take a little time, however, according to Eldon C. Shoup, New England rationing executive. Necessary forms will not be available for a few days, he stated.

Workers seeking the two-wheelers must be engaged in a gainful occupation or in work contributing to the war effort, and show that the bicycle is needed at least three days a week. They must apply to their local rationing boards for purchase certificates. The quota for the July 9-31 period for New England States follows:

Massachusetts, 1,877; Connecticut, 1,001; Maine, 248; Vermont, 72; New Hampshire, 136, and Rhode Island, 288.

Lodge on Inactive List; Speeds Campaign

Massachusetts political observers today considered that Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts has been "bailed out" of a difficult political situation by the order of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, placing the tank corps Major on the inactive list.

This order, contained in a letter in which Mr. Stimson stated his belief that the Junion Senator could do more important service in the Senate, cleared the way for the latter's re-election campaign. The Stimson letter was an answer to Senator Lodge's request to be continued on active duty as a Major assigned to an armored division.

Political observers were of the general opinion that the Stimson letter would be an effective answer to possible opponents' criticism of the Senator's running for re-election rather than remaining on active army duty.

It is also generally agreed, however, that out of uniform, as the Senator now is, he faces a much sharper political contest than if he were permitted to remain in uniform.

Secretary Stimson said today at his press conference in Washington that his letter directing Senator Lodge to quit active army service as a major and return to the Senate was without political significance and "was not intended to have" any such significance.

"It was a simple letter to a soldier who had performed his service creditably and was faced with two opportunities for service, in the Senate and in the field," he said in response to a question. "I followed a general directive and decided that he would be more useful in the Senate."

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, emphasizing that he was not doing so as a result of Mr. Stimson's having written Senator Lodge, gave reporters the text of a presidential directive to the Army and Navy now in effect which requires members of Congress to go on inactive duty.

The directive says:

"All members of the House and Senate who are now serving in an active status will be placed on inactive duty, July 1, 1942, or immediately upon returning to the United States."

The directive originally made an exception for "those who wish to remain on active duty for the duration of the war," but this was rescinded the same day the original order was issued, June 17, at the suggestion, it was understood, of Secretary Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Knox.

One official who declined to be quoted by name noted that the effect of modification would be to compel Congressmen or Senators who are in the armed services and are up for re-election this fall to get out and run their campaign, or resign from Congress and stay in the Army or Navy.

Several House members, including some last heard from while at foreign stations, are in active service and it was not learned immediately how the new policy would affect them.

No opposition has yet appeared in the Republican primary against the Senator. Only Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, is considered as a possible major opponent in the G. O. P. primary. Several Democrats already are seeking their party's Senatorial nomination for a campaign shot at the Senator whose pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism has been attacked repeatedly.

It is understood that President Roosevelt is particularly interested in replacing Senator Lodge with a man much more sympathetic to his foreign and domestic policies.

Union in Protest Against Bimonthly Reading of Meters

Protest against this week's order for the reading of gas and electric meters every two months instead of monthly in Massachusetts has been initiated by District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America, it was announced at its office here today.

The labor organization, which has written contracts with many of the principal gas companies of New England, declared that the plan would cut the number of meters read in half.

The union urged that this was no time to cut employment and that meter reading every month, keeping bills up to date, was far more desirable for the public.

The order, granted by the State Public Utilities Commission, permits the utilities to read the meters one month and estimate the following month's bill. It was granted by the union that this system would eventually correct the estimates, but that the "pay-as-you go" method was preferable.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE | COOL | RAIN | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool with light winds tonight.

All New England States: Continued cool tonight.

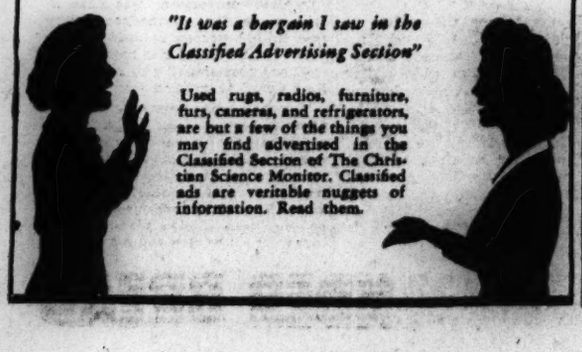
Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides At Boston

Thursday, 9:36 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Friday, 10:09 a. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:32 p. m.

"Where did you buy that lovely rug?"

"It was a bargain I saw in the Classified Advertising Section"



Used rugs, radios, furniture, furs, cameras, and refrigerators, are but a few of the things you may find advertised in the Classified Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Classified ads are veritable nuggets of information. Read them.

N. E. Coal Shortage Held Possibility

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold Ickes said today there was a growing possibility of a coal shortage next winter, unless the public changes what he described as its attitude of indifference to Government appeals for summer purchase and storage of fuel.

New "danger spots" have developed in the mid-west and in the Pacific Northwest, he said. New England previously had been described as a fuel emergency area.

"We have less than 60 days left in which sufficient transportation and mine production will be available for stock piling of coal," the fuel co-ordinator told his press conference. "We expect conditions to grow tighter in September."

Word of Drive Is Brought To Hub by Fell

The campaign of John L. Lewis's labor organization to enlist the dairy farmers of New England will be given its opening "big gun" at Pittsfield, Mass., this month, it was announced here today.

Word of the initiation of the labor union drive into the agriculture of this region was brought to Boston by Charles H. Fell, an International Executive Board Member of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Fell, a former Boston man, now has his headquarters at Washington, where the miners' move to organize dairy farmers centers in the national offices of the U. M. W.

At the same time Joseph Mayo, New England Director of District 50, reported that he expected dairy farmer organization in Vermont to start within two weeks. Vermont has given the venture its best New England prospects.

Mayo in Command

Mr. Mayo, who will be in general command of the campaign in this region, added that Cecil Crawford, a native of Vermont, who has been in contact with dairy farmers for years, would be in charge there. Mr. Crawford is a field representative of District 50.

On the other side of the fence, the freshly organized rural opposition to Mr. Lewis' invasion of farming reported the setting up of headquarters also in Vermont. The new over-all farm association, named the Agricultural Council of New England, has selected John C. Thompson, of Windsor, Vt., as executive secretary.

Permanent offices have been taken at Windsor, and Mr. Thompson, who previously was a field man for the American Jersey Cattle Club, will operate from there.

Forecast

Mr. Fell and Mr. Mayo forecast that the long expected drive of the Lewis enterprise in New England would be vigorous.

"The event at Pittsfield will be a big meeting," said Mr. Fell.

"We are not confining our effort to the New York milkshed, but shall carry it through New England, wherever there are dairy farmers. We have already had meetings in western Massachusetts and Vermont.

"We are now getting strongly lined up in 13 states and hope to form locals in every county in which dairy farmers operate. It is estimated that they number 4,000,000 throughout the country.

Policy Conference

"Our campaign is being handled by the Dairy Farmers' Division of District 50. This division is not dictating the policy of the farmers. That is going to be determined by the farmers themselves.

"All we are doing is to show the farmers the way to a national organization.

"At such time as a suitable number of dairy farmers are organized, a policy forming conference will be held, where the farmers will decide what line they will pursue to guarantee themselves at least the cost of production.

"We feel that with a national organization the dairy farmers will be able to pool their strength to enable them to gain the cost of production."

By a Staff Photographer

Applicants Register for New Gasoline Ration Books

Opening the three-day registration of Massachusetts motorists for new gasoline "A books," applicants are shown lined up here at the English High School, being questioned by Masters John F. McCarthy, left, and Albert J. Maguire, on the right, behind the desk.

Atlantic Monthly Introduces Larger Size With July Issue

The 85-year-old Atlantic Monthly comes out in a new dress this month. Its all-over size is larger and its type and margins more open. According to Edward Weeks, eighth editor of the magazine, the purpose of the change is to make it "more accessible to the reader of today, who can now read the Atlantic without that fear of austerity which we have sometimes seen especially in the eye of the young reader." Without forsaking the high standards which such editors as James Russell Lowell, William Dean Howells, and Ellery Sedgwick set for the famous Boston publication, the present editor believes the new policy is necessary to bring the magazine into line with the times.

A new department called "The Atlantic Report on the World Today" will open each issue. Written by four anonymous experts, it will be divided into sections on Europe, the Far East, Latin America, and Washington.

Mr. Weeks emphasized that the "Report" will by no means be a monthly review of the news or even an adding up of what has happened. It will be, he says, the conclusions these four men have drawn from the events of the month, and their considered estimate of the resultant probabilities for the future.

The "Contributor's Club," established during Mr. Howells' editorship, has been discontinued and in its place is "Accent on Life," a three-page article which each month will "show the ordinary American citizen various ways in which he can get more enjoyment out of participating in life in these times." July's article is on canoeing. In August Dick Simon of the firm of Simon & Schuster, whose hobby is photography, will write on "The Dream Camera"; and in September there will be an article discussing the "funnies" and what it is that appeals to all men in the comics.

The changes in the Atlantic Monthly, according to Mr. Weeks, are an attempt to present interests common to every man today in a quality of writing which is the best the day offers.

Final Scrape for Rubber Scrap

With little more than 48 hours left to make up the 4,000,000-pound shortage in Massachusetts' drive to collect 20,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber, Bay Staters were urged today to make a final, fine-tooth combing of attics and other rubber hideaways.

A common appeal was made by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, and the Division of Industrial Conservation of the War Production Board. In its communiqué to the home front, the salvage headquarters asked for individual co-operation in a final sortie upon cellars, closets, kitchens, garages, back yards and attics.

In Boston, Mayor Tobin ordered City trucks to go through every street tomorrow morning to collect scrap left on sidewalks by housewives. The scrap must be there before eight o'clock in the morning.

The State has gathered 16,000,000 pounds of rubber in little more than three weeks, the Division of Industrial Conservation said. This amount has already been delivered to filling stations or bulk depots.

Bulk stations have already weighed in all of the 16,000,000 pounds of scrap rubber on record in the State Salvage Committee's headquarters in Boston. The total does not include scrap rubber at filling stations or other collection bins.

Meanwhile, salvage of fats and greases was urged in order to amplify industrial and civilian as well as war stocks of those materials, in a bulletin by E. Bigelow Thompson, New England regional administrator of the Office of War Information in Boston.

'In Memory of a Guy With a Grin'

QUINCY, Mass., July 9 (AP)—Ernest P. Baker, electrician, had a "good service record."

That's what it says in the files of the Fore River Shipyard where he worked in the first World War and in this one.

But Mr. Baker's foreman knows a little more about that record.

"Everybody in the yard knew him. Always going around with a big grin," the foreman said.

And everybody in the yard knew Mr. Baker's record of sacrificing himself last March when he went back into his burning home to save two of his five children. The other three children and his wife also were rescued.

Now they've discovered that he left them $10,000 worth of friends.

Nobody in the yard was slow to chip in when he heard it was for Ernie Baker's family.

They made it a trust fund in charge of three of his fellow workers and today the total reads $10,779.38.

As the foreman says, "In memory of a guy with a grin."

With Two Boys in Service, Here's Couple's Welcome

MEREDITH, N. H., July 9 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ambrose have placed on their front lawn a sign which says: "Soldiers welcome to a night's lodging."

They have two sons in the service.

Registration Opens on New Gasoline Dole

Continued from Page 1

tain that the station's supply will last through the regular 10-day quota period. The next quota period starts on July 11.

The new Washington ruling, besides permitting politicians campaigning for office to have additional gasoline, extends extra gas allowances to members of Congress and State Legislatures to perform "official business or official functions." Legislators, however, must, if possible, fulfill the general car-sharing requirements exacted from all motorists seeking supplemental gasoline to drive to and from work and for business driving.

These requirements are that the applicant must be carrying at least three passengers with him in his car or prove that this is impossible. Such applications must be made by mail or in person at the local rationing board in the community in which the car is principally garaged. The application blanks may be obtained at the registration point or at the rationing board offices.

Legislators are barred from using their official business supplemental gasoline to drive to and from their homes to their "fixed place of work." They must use it in traveling to and from the city or town of legislative session and within their districts on legislative business.

Regarding political campaign activities the order provides extra gasoline "to carry persons to and from the polls for the purpose of voting in public elections; or to act as election officials; or for use by a bona fide candidate for public office for purposes essential to the prosecution of his candidacy."

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, candidate for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts, announced that he would not take advantage of the gasoline rationing provision granting extra gasoline to candidates for public office.

Mr. Kelly said: "I have sent word to this effect to my committees throughout the State. There are instances, of course, that will require driving of elderly persons and certain other voters who could not otherwise exercise their right to vote. To care for these voters at primary and general elections, I have been assured by supporters that transportation of that nature will be taken care of with gasoline from my volunteer workers' regular ration allowance."

Republican politicians in Massachusetts generally expressed relief at the new order allowing gasoline for transportation of people to the polls. The gasoline shortage situation made some G. O. P. officials fearful because so many Republican voters are located in small towns where the distance to the polls is sometimes substantial. They have been worried that Republican voters might fail to turn out generally on election day in the smaller communities, thus making the road for Democratic candidates easier.

Political observers have been of the opinion that such a situation might even endanger Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's chances for re-election.

City Man, Farmer Swap Homes—Both Satisfied

LACONIA, N. H. (AP)—Joe Lahaie wanted to get off the farm and back to the city; Emile Binette wanted to get back to a farm.

So, they came to an agreement. Mr. Lahaie sold his 20-acre farm to Mr. Binette and Mr. Binette sold his city home to Mr. Lahaie. Now they, and their families, are happy.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Say! What Goes On Here Anyhow?

By a Staff Photographer

'Step Right Up and See the Greatest . . .'

Whether he's selling mechanical dolls or a handy kitchen gadget, a good "pitchman" can get a crowd around almost any time. But this one encountered on a vacant lot on Court Street must be put in the class with the super-salesmen who could sell refrigerators to Eskimos. For in a nearly gasolineless age this sidewalk salesman was able to get the attention of a crowd like this while he extolled the merits of—well, what do you suppose?—somebody's spiffy spark plugs.

Aleutian Veil May Be Lifted; Another Japanese Ship Is Hit

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9 — As the Navy Department announced the torpedoing of the fifth Japanese destroyer in two days in Aleutian waters, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, conferred with President Roosevelt today on the advisability of giving the American people clearer and franker reports on the war's progress—or lack of it.

This conference followed another in which the President talked with Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, and Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, head of the British Admiralty Mission to this country, and Harry Hopkins, the President's right-hand man of all work.

The Admirals' conference is believed to have dealt with the movement of American supplies and troops across the North Atlantic as well as with Britain's growing assistance against the submarine menace.

With the Aleutian battle still shrouded in fog and mystery, there has been a strong demand in some Administration quarters for a frank Army - Navy explanation of the situation. The armed services, however, have shown a decided reluctance to go into the question, presumably through fear of giving the enemy useful information.

Dealing With Submarines

The British naval units now engaged in off-shore anti-U-boat duty are believed to be small and of a similar make to the hundreds of tiny craft which this country is hurrying to build.

In his first press conference after arrival here Admiral Cunningham said that his task consisted simply of helping to bring the greatest possible combined Anglo-American naval pressure upon the enemy. Since he stated that he was not particularly concerned with anti-submarine work, it is presumed that today's White House meeting also took up the offensive as well as the defensive side of naval warfare against the Axis.

The Navy announces that the latest torpedoing of a Japanese destroyer took place on Sunday, July 5, just one day after American submarines managed to sink three enemy destroyers and fire another in Aleutian waters. It is not claimed that the fifth destroyer was sunk, although a direct hit from a submarine generally does terrific damage to a vessel of light construction.

It has been some time since the Army has laid claim to having struck against material blows against the enemy through air raids. This may signify that Washington is pinning more hope upon submarines than upon bombers, although the latter will undoubtedly continue to hunt for cloud rifts through which they can plaster enemy ships and shore installations.

Japanese Still Pour In

It is judged that the almost incessant fog which shrouds the westernmost portion of the Aleutian Archipelago would operate to the advantage of American submarines since it would shield them from detection by Japanese destroyers, although they would be able to pick up enemy ship movements through their listening devices.

Although Secretary Stimson declined to discuss the Aleutian situation at his press conference today, all the available evidence points to the fact that the Japanese, despite American attacks, are still consolidating their positions on Attu, Agattu and Kiska Islands. It has seemed apparent for some time that present American attacks are not on a scale sufficient either to drive the invaders from North American soil or to prevent their bringing up reinforcements in a steady stream.

Observers here have been momentarily expecting the news that an American expeditionary force had been sent to clear the islands, since it would now seem that troops, rather than submarines and bombers, must be relied upon for the job.

Their Resettlement Problem Dissolves Some

Nanette Kutsh

Incidents in Work for War Refugees

Upper right—Group of German and Austrian children of the Youth Aliyah at one of the colonies in Palestine where these young persons are trained in agriculture. Below—View of first-built colonist house in Bolivia as of October, 1941. Circle upper left—Kurt Pisk, young European refugee, and his dog shown at refugee resettlement farm in Australia maintained by Mutual Farms Proprietary, Ltd., formed by the Refugee Economic Corporation of New York City.

N. Y. Concern Scans Needs Of Refugees

By Robert M. Hallett
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9 — Responsible government representatives of the United Nations and leaders of minority groups are at work on what their spokesmen declared was "one of the most difficult and immediate postwar problems" facing the world. It relates to the resettlement of millions of European refugees who have been victims of Adolf Hitler's political and racial persecution.

Most of the estimated 5,000,000 homeless wanderers in Europe today are Jews, and great numbers of them will not, it is held here, return to the lands of their persecutions after the war. The anti-semitism, so deeply etched in European thought by the Nazi propaganda machine, will not vanish with peace, it is held, and, therefore, millions of refugees will be seeking new homes far from the heightened intolerance and discrimination of the past decade.

The Refugee Economic Corporation, of 570 Lexington Avenue, in a review of its activities, 1939 to 1942, stresses the need for preliminary studies during and after the war for the settlement of Europe's destitute. The corporation has already surveyed specific districts in Alaska, Australia, Brazil, British Honduras, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and other parts of the world that might be used for resettlements.

No Promiscuous Settling

The corporation does not set up refugee colonies wherever they will be accepted, but in countries and localities where the refugees can make contributions to national economy and ultimately become self-supporting members of society.

"New and greater settlement possibilities will continue to develop as governments are convinced that intelligently planned refugee immigration enriches the national economy and culture of the receiving countries," Charles J. Liebman, President of the corporation declared.

"Because tremendous sums and an international program under the direction of governments will eventually be needed, the importance of carefully planned and adequately financed beginnings cannot be overstated. Ultimately the greatest numbers will be helped and the most permanent benefits will accrue where there have been reasoned planning and proved results. History supports this conviction. Our own brief record is fully in accord with it."

Mr. Liebman stressed that the overseas settlements were not yet large enough or numerous enough to absorb more than a small number of the refugees needing aid. In addition, he added, the war has placed new obstacles in the path of solution of the refugee problems, among them the increased number of refugees, curtailment of transportation facilities, and the preoccupation of governments with urgent questions of national security.

"Beyond the exigencies of the present situation there is the problem of postwar rehabilitation of refugees," Mr. Liebman continued. "Experience underscores the necessity of laying strong foundations now for that reconstruction. Notwithstanding the war, the democratic governments of the world maintain their interest in this phase of the problem. The major activities of the Refugee Economic Corporation are directed towards its solution."

Approach Is Long-Range

The corporation's approach to the refugee problem is long-range. It lies outside the field of emergency relief and comprises financial and technical aid to refugees on the theory that they, given proper guidance, can bring new skills, fresh capital and vitality to the countries receiving them. Planned settlement and selective immigration are instrumentalities of its work.

In Australia, the corporation's work is handled through two groups—Mutual Farms Proprietary, Ltd., a land settlement concern, and Mutual Enterprises Proprietary, Ltd., an industrial financing company. These projects finance and supervise settlement of refugees on the land, manage the Chelsea Park Training Farm established by the Australian Jewish Welfare Society of Sydney, and find farms or positions as farm workers for graduates of the school and for other refugees.

In all, 350 refugees, all except 35 of them trained at Chelsea Park, have been placed as farm laborers, and 500 refugees have been placed in jobs with the co-operation of local Australian committees. In addition, 57 families were settled on individual farm holdings.

The industrial financing company established 23 small industries, providing employment for native Australians and refugees. All but two of the concerns are making "very good progress," the corporation reported.

The economic approach to the solution of the refugee problem made a favorable impression upon the Australian Government and was largely responsible for the liberalization of the Australian refugee quota, the corporation said. From 600 a year in 1938, the quota was increased to 5,000 a year in 1939, 1940 and 1941.

The corporation established an agricultural colony in the fertile Yungas district of Bolivia in 1940. The colony, consisting of 145 refugees and situated on the eastern slopes of the Andes, produces vegetables, coffee, fruits and other crops for Bolivia, which ordinarily imports the bulk of its foodstuffs.

With the co-operation of the American High Commissioner, the Philippine Government and a local group of American business men, the corporation inaugurated a program of selective refugee immigration in the Philippines in 1938. President Quezon hailed this type of immigration as a valuable contribution to Philippine economy and culture.

Germans Kill 5,000 Jews In A Polish Town

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Official Polish sources reported today that the Nazis had killed the entire Jewish population of Hrubieszow, a town in Southeastern Poland.

They described the town as of from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, of whom more than 5,000 were Jewish.

700,000 Massacred

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic primate of England, declared July 8 that the Nazis had "massacred 700,000 Jews" in Poland since the start of the war and added:

"Their innocent blood cries to heaven for vengeance. The Lord will repay in his own good time."

In a radiocast on the European service of the British radio, Cardinal Hinsley, who is Archbishop of Westminster, said the "Nazis have done to death without the semblance of justice countless innocent people of the non-Aryan race."

"Everything religious, whether Jewish, Catholic, or orthodox, is the target of the pagan hatred of the Nazi agents in Poland," he declared.

Referring to Nazi religious persecution, Cardinal Hinsley said Pope Pius XII "is declared to have been convinced of the truth of reports he has received of the martyr's fate of Poland."

Mexico Moves Axis Aliens From Guatemalan Border

MEXICO, D. F., July 9 (AP) — The Mexican Government yesterday ordered the immediate removal to Mexico City of all Axis nationals from the frontier zone bordering Guatemala.

W. C. T. U. Head Describes Liquor Sale as Sabotage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, including beer, is nothing short of sabotage in time of war, according to Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, President of the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

"It wastes food, fuel, transportation, and manpower and hinders the prosecution of the war," Mrs. Colvin declares in an article in Woman's Temperance Work, official organ of the state W. C. T. U.

"More letters and petitions go to the members of the Congress, both in the Senate and the House, in behalf of S.860 (a bill to restrict the sale of liquor near military establishments) than for any other measure. It may not be long until we all join the Presbyterians and ask for total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors for the duration of the war.

"Then we would not only prohibit selling to soldiers, but to civilians as well. We should also ask Congress to take over all alcoholic liquors for redistillation for industrial purposes."

Mrs. Colvin recalled that a serious accident had been caused recently by a motorman of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad who said he had drunk only "five beers."

"Five fatalities, over 200 injured, and valuable property damaged because a man drank 'five beers,' and yet there are people who think beer in nonintoxicating," she commented.

"The Army permits beer to be sold inside Army camps to men who will drive Army cars, pilot airplanes and bombers, and handle machine guns. No limit is placed on the number of beers they can buy, nor are they prevented from going outside and getting more and stronger liquors after they have had a beer or two inside, even five beers."

Mrs. Colvin cited an article in The Christian Science Monitor of March 25 telling of a protest by the National Maritime Union to the Federal Government against transporting in lend-lease vessels quantities of canned beer. She also recalled that two distillers at a luncheon last fall said there had been a vast increase in export trade.

"In newspaper reports, it would seem that beer and liquor have right of way on all ships, and wherever our men are sent, American liquor goes, too," she continued. "No lack of space for beer and liquor in ships protected by lives of American soldier boys. Rationing of essentials is increasing, and we are told by Mr. Henderson that other commodities will soon have to be rationed.

"When he was speaking on the Town Meeting of the Air program recently, he was asked if he intended to ration alcoholic liquors. He answered that indeed he was not; that he had no such intention."

Since sugar is used in the manufacture of alcohol, alcoholic liquor purchasers should be required to accept a separate sugar rationing card not allowing as much sugar, Mrs. Colvin recommended.

Meanwhile, the Allied News Letter, published by Allied Liquor Industries, Inc., in its July 3 issue quoted Alfred B. Driscoll, New Jersey State Alcoholic Beverage Control Commissioner, as urging the liquor industry to set up its own policing system in the neighborhood of defense plants and service establishments.

"Prohibition, if it comes," he was quoted as saying, "will not be the result of the efforts of professional drys, but of the actions of irresponsible wets."

Nazis Plan Execution If 'Chutists Aided

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 9 (AP)—German authorities in Paris have issued a warning that execution is the penalty for anyone in the occupied zone who gives aid "in any manner whatever to any members of an enemy airplane crew or enemy parachutist."

At the same time, rewards were promised to any Frenchmen reporting the descent of parachutists or the presence of British or American planes which might make forced landings or be shot down.

Chicago Tenant Gets Rent Cut and Stove

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—Floyd Davison, a tenant, has emerged from the first court action involving Chicago rent ceiling regulations at least a temporary victory and an ice box and a stove.

Mr. Davison testified in Federal Court that in May he reduced his rent to $43—the March 1 level—although his new lease stipulated he must pay $45 a month, and that the owners thereupon moved the refrigerator and range out of the four-room flat.

The owners—John Solowski and his family—contended that Mr. Davison had consented to removal of the equipment.

Federal Judge William H. Holly ordered the Solowskis to return the ice box and stove and to reduce the rental to $43. He advised the Solowskis they could petition the Office of Price Administration for permission to collect the extra $2 a month.

Government Begins Student Loans To Get Urgently Needed Personnel

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The Government opened its purse today for loans to more than 10,000 college students—men and women—seeking technical or professional degrees in six specified fields, to make certain their education is completed in the shortest time possible and applied to the war effort.

Congress provided $5,000,000 for this means of obtaining urgently needed persons trained in engineering, physics, chemistry, medicine — including veterinary—dentistry, and pharmacy.

The United States Office of Education said the loans would be made to students needing assistance, who are registered in accelerated programs in degree-granting colleges and universities and whose technical or professional education in these fields can be completed within two years.

Students obtaining loans must agree in writing: (1) to participate, until otherwise directed by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, in accelerated programs of study in any of the authorized fields; and (2) to engage for the duration of the war in which the United States is now engaged, in such employment or service as may be assigned by officers or agencies designated by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission."

Under the accelerated programs the students will go to school 12 months a year—no vacations.

Loans will be made, the Education Office said, in amounts not exceeding tuition and fees plus $25 a month, and not exceeding $500 to any one student during any 12-month period.

The loans, beginning as soon as they can be arranged, will be made directly through colleges, universities or public or college-connected agencies.

Notes will be made by the students payable to the United States Treasury, at interest of 2½ per cent. Repayments will be made through the colleges or other agencies negotiating the loans, which in turn will refund the money to the Treasury. No decision has been reached yet on the length of time the notes will run.

To continue receiving loans until they obtain degrees, the students must "maintain satisfactory standards of scholarship."

Weirton Requests Use of Recordings

PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (AP)—The Weirton Steel Company asked the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday for permission to present "phonograph and dictaphone records and motion pictures" to back up its charge of collusion between the National Labor Relations Board and a union organizer in an investigation of the company's labor policies five years ago.

The court took the petition under advisement.

Earl F. Reed, counsel for the Company, asked the court to either hear his "evidence" or appoint a special examiner for that purpose before it acts on an NLRB request to enforce the Board's order of last July 25 that Weirton reinstate 17 dismissed employees with back pay and disband two independent unions.

Mr. Reed and the NLRB attorney agreed that the Company had complied with the order to the extent of about 90 per cent by rehiring 12 employees and dissolving the unions. Mr. Watts contended, however, that two new unions "dominated" by the company have sprung up in their place.

Canada Acts to Get More Stenographers

OTTAWA, July 9 (CP)—The Government has moved to overcome a serious shortage of stenographers and typists in Ottawa by providing for payment of special allowances, setting up training facilities for persons already employed and permitting payment of transportation expenses over $10 for stenographers and typists assigned from outside points.

The action was taken on recommendation of Finance Minister James Ilsley who said the shortage of stenographers and typists was more than 300 and would "rapidly grow worse."

U. S. to Get Radio Stations In Canada to Aid Highway

OTTAWA, July 9 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King July 7 presented in the House of Commons an order-in-council providing for establishment and operation of radio stations in Canada by United States authorities, in connection with developments in the Northwest. The United States asked for the permission to facilitate construction of the Alaska highway.

Troop and Freight Movement Hits New High in First Five Months of Year

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—In the first five months of 1942 the nation's railroads moved approximately as many troops as they did in the first 13 months of American participation in the World War.

Freight traffic in the same period was the highest on record for any five months.

This report on the tremendous volume of transportation was given today by Ralph E. Clark, Washington, an official of the Association of American Railroads in an address prepared for delivery before the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board.

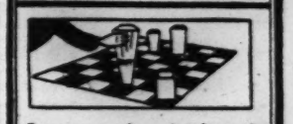
Mr. Clark said that through the end of May approximately 4,500,000 troops, not including those traveling on furlough, were carried by rail within the continental United States. This figure includes more than one ride a man. As the war progresses, Mr. Clark predicted, the carriers' job will become greater.

Passenger business in the first four months of 1942 was 88 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1939 and 44 per cent above the same period of 1941.

In addition, he said, the railroads are doing "the greatest freight transportation job in their entire history." Measured according to the number of tons hauled one mile "the performance in the first five months of 1942 has never been exceeded in any five months of any year on record."

The railroads' previous high ton-mile freight performance was in 1929, Clark related. Since 1929 freight cars and freight locomotives in service have decreased about 25 per cent in number, he said.

STRATEGIC



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Baked 13% Longer Than Many Ordinary Kinds—Wins Bread Comparison Tests 9 to 1

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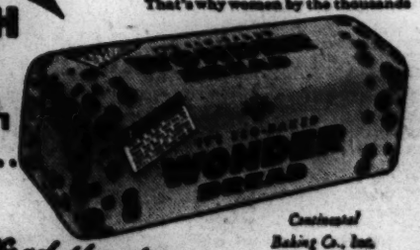

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'Eagle Squadron' at Keith Memorial—Teachers' College to Admit Boys Again

New Film Combines War Views With Romance and Melodrama

"Eagle Squadron" attempts to combine camera documentation of the war with fictional romance, melodrama, and human interest material. In its documentary capacity, Walter Wanger's new offering at the Keith Memorial is perhaps the most impressive picture of its kind since the British-made "Target for Tonight." But Mr. Wanger has not secured a story worthy of the valor of the men and women to whom he desires to pay tribute.

One of the most remarkable technical achievements is the matching of studio-made scenes with action photography. Whether credit for this is due to Arthur Lubin's direction or to the laboratory skill of an anonymous technician, the results add to the air of authenticity.

As the title indicates, this is an air drama about that advance guard of young Americans who joined Britain's air force in October, 1940—fourteen months before Pearl Harbor. Fortunately, "Eagle Squadron" is more concerned with action exploits and details of flight operations than with the romance between Flier Chuck Brewer (Robert Stack) and Anne Partridge (Diana Barrymore), a WAAF member assigned to radio operations at the Eagle field.

Chuck is represented as an immature young man who is offended by what he considers British indifference to the daily loss of comrades-in-arms. After Anne has explained to him something about courage and self-discipline, he becomes more bearable. Anne's father is killed in a London air raid, and she tells Chuck that the war is bigger than their romance. But the indications are that she is changing her mind as the film closes with Chuck bringing back to England a German fighter plane needed by the British for study—his assignment in a Commando raid.

* * *

"Eagle Squadron" denies the spectator nothing in the way of thrills—both real and simulated. Most of the air sequences, such as a daylight sweep over occupied France in the early part of the picture, contain insertions from camera records of real RAF flights. The film was made with the co-operation of the British authorities. In addition to the climactic Commando raid, which is packed with excitement, the film presents sky battles between German and RAF fighters, the strafing of a children's picnic party by a Nazi pilot, and a London air raid and fire.

Quentin Reynolds, the correspondent and author, speaks a foreword. The principal characters are reasonably well played by Mr. Stack, Miss Barrymore, and John Loder. Assisting roles are played by Nigel Bruce, Jon Hall, Lief Erickson, Edgar Barrier, and Eddie Albert.

The companion feature is "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Ann Gwynne, Robert Paige, and Ernest Truex.

© Columbia

Joan Crawford and Billie Burke

In "They All Kissed the Bride," now at the State and Orpheum.

Trial Allowed For Religious Education Plan

One hundred boy graduates of Boston high schools will be admitted to Teachers' College this fall, without charge, to help them prepare for aviation courses. This action resulted from the vote of the Boston School Committee yesterday, in a meeting at which it was also voted to release pupils from five of the city's schools one hour a week for religious education.

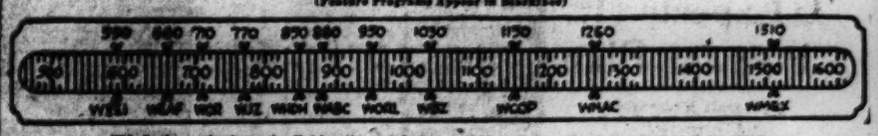
The admission of boys to study at Teachers' College may be a step in converting the teacher-training institute into a city junior college. Technically, according to advices from the Board of Superintendents, it is illegal to admit boys to Teachers' College, in spite of the fact that for a few years around 1904 boys did study there. The difficulty has been circumvented by admitting boys to "post-graduate classes" within the college building. Actually, however, the classes will be of college grade. The superintendents met this morning to work out the curriculum for the young men.

Time for religious education will be allowed, experimentally, to pupils in specified grades in five of the city's public schools: Agassiz, Lowell, Prince, William Barton Rogers and Francis Parkman schools. Request for the release must come from the parents, and the instruction will be provided by the churches. The experiment will begin Oct. 1, with the implication that if it works out well it will be extended to all schools and all pupils.

Teachers' College has had a tempestuous history. Founded in 1852 as the Boston Normal School, it was at first hampered by cramped quarters and inadequate equipment. When these handicaps had been overcome, the pendulum swung to the other extreme and Teachers' College was criticized as an unnecessary luxury, turning out teachers for jobs that weren't there. In late years its academic standard had been exceptionally high. For a while it was planned to close the college entirely, and two years went by during which no students were admitted. A freshman class was admitted last fall, however, and another one will come in September.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This heading scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-680kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
2:00	"David Harum"; sk..	"Presents Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
2:15	News Reports	"Presents Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Tigers baseball game..	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
2:30	News; Hollywood ..	Dance Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
2:45	Jobs for Victory	15 Min. from Broadway"	"Right to Happiness" ..	Tigers baseball game	Price Control; Orchestra
4:00	"Cleo"; "Swing Th.."	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Dance Matinee .....
4:15	"Mosaic"; organ ..	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Tigers baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
4:30	Radio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Dance Matinee .....
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown";	Tigers baseball game	Dance Matinee .....
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol..	Kenneth Wilson, Console	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15	Dan Sterle; songs..	Adventures of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:30	Conversation; Talk..	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie; music..	"Wanderer of Wasteland"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports ..	News; Sports Reporter....	News Service	Sports comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	News; War Commentary ..	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News ..	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music; Talk	Sports results .....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory .....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World	"Date With a Diet"	Richard Sallinger, news..
7:30	"Mandel's Diary";	Civic Productions	"How'm I Doing"; Bob	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Natural science talk ....
7:45	dramatic sketch ..	Frontline Headlines	Hawk's Quiz Show	Weidler Brothers	Treasury Star Parade ....
8:00	Jan Baeksa Show;	"Tintypes"; Joe Rines'	Stanley Stafford; Fanny	"Sinfonietta"; Alfred	Deanna Durbin, songs ...
8:15	comedy; songs	Orchestra	Brice; guests; orchestra	Wallenstein, conductor	Price Control; Music ...
8:30	"Death Valley Days":	"On the Boulevard"	Nat'l Com. Hour's Emer-	"It Pays to Be Ignorant"	"Songs of the Range" ...
8:45	"Death Valley"; News	"On the Boulevard"	gency; drama; int'v'ws	quiz show	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00	Major Bowes; Ama..	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall; Ben Grauby;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"Should Congress Lead	Jerry Lester; Mary Mar-	News Service	cal Album"; records ...
9:30	Alvino Rey's Orch.	or Follow Public Opin-	tin; Victor Borge; Music	'Americana' at the	Classical Album .....
9:45	Alvino Rey's Orch.	ion?"; Songs	Maids; orch.; guests ..	Bamparts'; music-drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	"First Line" de..	Lum 'n' Abner	Rudy Vallee; Jean Davis;	Raymond Gram Swing...	News report .....
10:15	fense program	"America Marches On" ..	guests; orchestra	Tiny Hill's Orchestra ..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Ambassador Riddle..	Morgan Beatty, news ..	News Dramatisation	Rep. Walter C. Ploeser..	Larry Clinton's Orch....
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad ..	News Dramatisation	Tommy Tucker's Orch..	Johnny Messner's Orch..
11:00	News; Sidney Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Ridout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchman" .....
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Music; Orchestra ..	Dance Orchestra	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.	Day's End; News .....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-680kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-150m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	Commentary Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Garden Talk; Music	.....
7:45	News; War Summary	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	.....
8:00	News of the World..	Adrian O'Brien; music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	Five Star News .....
8:15	Shopping talk	and time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange .....
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	Post Exchange .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News..	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	Al Perry's Surf Riders ..
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum ..	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	"Jane Byrd"	"Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"...	Air Hall to You	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	Western Songs	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists; Music	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	"Thus We Live"	"Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk..	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"; sketch.	Recorded BBC News	Quincy Bible Study Hour
10:15	American Stories ..	Helen Klett, News	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Sing and Swing Shop" ..	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother"	Betty Pierce, talk	"Help Mate"; drama	Organ Recital	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	"Food Fair"	Morning Serenade	Voice of Uncle Sam	Treasury Star Parade ..	"Shopping With You" ..
11:00	Clara-Lu-'n'-Em	"Second Husband"; sk..	"Road of Life"; sketch.	New England Cupboard..	Talk; Orchestra .....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	Organ recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizon"..	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Against the Storm" ..	Yankee House Party; va-	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch..	riety; orchestra	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk ..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum ..	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz ..	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Organ Recital	Circle C Ranch Boys ....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense; Music	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	Terrace Room Ensemble	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk ..	News Service	Council for Democracy ..
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Treasury Star Parade..	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk..	Summer Serenade with	Sketches in Melody	Marjorie Mills Hour	Serova Vassal, soprano ..
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Margaret Janis	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Claude Sweeten's Orch. ..
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World" ..	Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15	Serial drama	Dance music	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News	Leatherneck Parade .....
2:30	'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music	Guiding Light; drama..	Sports Comments	Jean Harper, songs .....
2:45	'Pepper Young' sk..	Fishermen's Program	Betty Crocker	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk..	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15	H. Marble, news	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Tigers baseball game ..	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Dance music	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45	Swing Time; Talk ..	Three Barrys, Songs	"Right to Happiness" ..	Tigers baseball game ..	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00	David Cheskin's Or..	News Service	"Backstage Wife";	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Dance Matinee; records..
4:15	Victory at Home...	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Tigers baseball game ..	Dance Matinee; records..
4:30	Exploring Space	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Dance Matinee; records..
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown" ..	Tigers baseball game ..	Dance Matinee; records..
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs.	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records..
5:15		"The Sea-Hound"; sk..	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee; records..
5:30	5 O'Clock Follies;	"Flying Patrol"; drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music .....
5:45	Ben Bernie; music..	"Wanderer of Wasteland"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service; Talk ....
6:00	News Reports	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News Service; songs	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30	Frank Parker; songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Songs for Supper"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News..	March to Victory .....
7:15	"Dear John"; sk....	Geoffrey Harwood, Talk.	News of the World	Date With a Diet	Richard Sallinger, news..
7:30	'Cues and Miscues';	"The Lone Ranger";	Neighborh'd Call; drama	"Red Ryder"; drama	Jimmy Cash, tenor .....
7:45	quiz show; music..	drama	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Red Ryder"; drama	Treasury Parade .....
8:00	Lewiston Sunshine	"Academy Award";	Lucille Manners; Ross	Sitting Up the News"..	Morton Gould's Music...
8:15	Concerts; Dean	drama	Graham; orchestra	Isadore Lubin; "Inflation	"Price Control"; records
8:30	Dixon, conductor ..	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information Please!";	Songs Marching Men"	The Lyric Theater .....
8:45	Concert; News	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Chorus; Orchestra	The Lyric Theater .....
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray	"Listen, America"	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Block's Orchestra	"Listen, America"	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or..	Jimmie Fidler	cal Album" .....
9:30	"That Brewster	Dinah Shore, songs	"Your War"; Drama....	"Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album" .....
9:45	Boy"; serial	"Little Show"; songs ..	"Your War"; Drama....	quiz with guests	"Classical Album" .....
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	"Lum 'n' Abner"	"People Are Funny";	Cedric Foster, News	News reports .....
10:15	Ross; Connie Bos..	"Men, Machines, Victory"	quiz show; guests	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	well; Margo; Herb	Morgan Beatty, News ..	Tent Show Tonight;	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Freddy Martin's Orch...
10:45	Shirmer; Orchestra	News Here and Abroad ..	drama	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Duke Ellington's Orch...
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer..	Dance Orchestra	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sonny Dunham's Orch...
11:15	Rideout; Jack Ed..	News Service	Music You Want	Del Casino's Orchestra..	Guy Lombardo's Orch...
11:30	ward's Or.; Mas..	Fishermen's News	Music You Want	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News .....
11:45	ter Works of Music	Duke Ellington's Orch..	News Service	George Duffy's Orchestra	Day's End; News .....

Color of Boston in 'Revere' Exhibit

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts opened recently an exhibit particularly tinged with the color of Boston itself and one which could not be duplicated, probably, anywhere else in the world. The subject of the exhibit is "The Work and Environment of Paul Revere," and items on display include silver, furniture, prints and paintings of Revere's day, as well as two ledgers written in Revere's own handwriting, listing the silver he made.

Not alone the Paintings Department, the Decorative Arts Department, the Prints and the Textiles Departments contributed to this exhibit, but citizens of Boston as well, and the exhibit is as surely a product of the city as it is of the museum.

S. Randall Lincoln of Hingham lent a portrait of Mary Revere (Mrs. Jedediah) Lincoln. One of the Copley portraits—that of Lucretia Chandler—was sent by H. Daland Chandler from its place in his Marlborough Street home. Charles Pelham Curtis, Boston lawyer, contributed another—the portrait of his ancestor, Henry Pelham. The Peabody Museum sent a portrait of Elias Hasket Derby, the wealthy shipowner of those days whose patronage resulted in some of the finest work of the great architect, McIntyre.

Revere Silver

The Museum possesses the most comprehensive collection of Paul Revere silver in existence, and choice pieces are in this exhibit. Many of the items belong to the churches in Boston and surrounding towns, which have lent pieces of Revere silver to the Boston Museum for safekeeping and display. These silver services—there are 46—are promptly returned to the churches on every occasion when they are needed. The Museum has an expert silver-polisher who keeps it all free from tarnish.

Like characters in a book—perhaps the new book by Esther Forbes, "Paul Revere and the World he Lived in," whose publication date coincides with the opening of this exhibit—the personages of Paul Revere's day are represented here. There are portraits of James Otis, Samuel Adams, John Adams, John Hancock, and Joseph Warren. Gilbert Stuart portraits are also there of Henry Knox, the pugnacious and retund General who performed the superhuman feat of bringing heavy cannon up through the then "wilderness of Dorchester" and thus enforcing the evacuation of Boston; of Dr. Samuel Danforth, the Tory physician; and of Paul Revere himself and his second wife.

Delightful Stuart

The picture of Dr. Danforth, incidentally, was lent by the Boston Medical Library where it had hung for many years. As it was somewhat begrimed with age, the Museum asked permission to clean it, and when they had done so, they found it to be one of the most colorful and delightful Stuarts known.

The Chandler service—tray, sugar bowl, and creamer—is included in the exhibit. It is representative of the finest work Paul Revere did, and the story connected with the creamer is that it was stolen by a privateer at sea during the Revolution. The family who owned it were fleeing to Nova Scotia on board the vessel. It was then sold at auction and was not rejoined to the set until Mrs. Pauline Revere Thayer, great-granddaughter of the silversmith, discovered it by accident some hundred years later. She purchased it and bequeathed it, with the other pieces in the set, which were already in her possession, to the Museum.

Story Hours And Movies For Children

Special programs for children will be held during July by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. A story hour will be conducted each Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock by Miss Alice Maginnis; and on Fridays at the same hour motion pictures for children will be shown.

"Alice in Wonderland" on July 15 will be illustrated with etchings by Dorothy Lake Gregory; for "The Blue Bird" on July 22, Miss Maginnis will show modern French book illustrations, and on July 29 she will tell the story of the "Boy of Babylon," new book by Frances Gere, and show the original drawings for the book.

Three films dealing with the American Indian will be shown tomorrow: "People of Mexico" and "Arts and Crafts of Mexico" on July 17; "A Colonial Planter," film made in Williamsburg, on July 24, and "China's Gifts to the West" on July 31. All are sound films and will be shown in the lecture hall.

The summer term of the popular Museum drawing classes for boys and girls began Tuesday. Classes in drawing, watercolor, and modeling will be given on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to Aug. 27. These are subscription classes and application for enrollment should be made to the division of instruction.

Malden Descendant Of Lafayette in Marines

Lindsay Lawrence Lafayette, Jr., of Malden, direct descendant of the Marquis de Lafayette, French patriot, yesterday enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at the Federal Building in Boston.

A brother of the recruit, named Marquis after the historic Lafayette, also plans to join the Marine Corps when he comes of age. He is now in the Malden High School.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.13mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

War Issue Raised In Insurance Case

Destroyers engaged in convoy duty were not doing war work before the United States went to war, according to a ruling handed down recently by Judge James F. Dillon of Worcester Superior Court.

Judge Dillon ordered the New York Life Insurance Company to pay double indemnity on policy issued to Anthony Stankus of Worcester, lost aboard the U. S. S. Reuben James. The liability of the company depended on whether the seaman lost his life as the result of "war or act of war."

Judge Dillon, finding against the company, held the sailor was not lost as the result of an act of war because the destroyer was engaged in convoy work. The Reuben James was torpedoed before the U. S. entered the war.

An appeal to the State Supreme Judicial Court is under consideration.

Queen Wilhelmina Keeps Up Her Knitting

LEE, Mass., July 9 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands apparently is going to stick to her knitting while vacationing in this town.

The Queen shopped in a department store the other day for wool for knitting and also purchased some hats and stockings and picked up shoes previously ordered.

Housing Problems, Congress' Function To Be Discussed

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Haydn's London Symphony in D major will be played by Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

The National Committee on the Housing Emergency will conduct a symposium in which Donald M. Nelson, WPB chairman, and Glenn L. Martin, president, Glenn Martin Company, will take part, together with Philip Murray, president of the CIO; William L. Green, President of the A. F. of L.; Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, head of the Army's Services of Supply; John B. Blandford, Jr., National Housing Administrator, and Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, chairman of the Housing Emergency Committee, NBC-WBZ 8:30 p. m.

"Should Congress Lead or Follow Public Opinion?" is the subject discussed on "America's Town Meeting of the Air." The speakers are Dr. T. V. Smith, professor of philosophy, University of Chicago, and William West Grant, Denver attorney and member of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

A new series of news dramatizations of the world at war begins tonight, with Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell and J. Edgar Hoover as guests, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Representative Walter C. Ploeser of Missouri will speak on "Small Business," MBS-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., American Ambassador to the Governments - in - Exile, speaks from London on "The Spirit and Activities of the Allied Governments and Their Forces," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

New Commerce Section Agent Coming to Boston

Chauncy T. Langdon, native of Providence, R. I., and graduate of Brown University, who has been connected for several years with the United States Department of Commerce, has been assigned to the Boston regional office of that department as Commercial Agent, succeeding Edmond F. Bemis who recently joined the United States Navy as Lieutenant-Commander. Mr. Langdon has been stationed at New York.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, July 10

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.13mc, 11.79mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

London—8 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

Moscow—6:30 p. m.—English Period. RKR, 9.1meg, 32.9m.

London—6:35 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.

London—8 p. m.—Women's War. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.84meg, 25.3m.

Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 9.1meg, 32.9m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLQA, 11.87meg, 25.2m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. (Pacific War Time.) VLOI, 15.23meg, 19.7m.

Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 6.66meg, 31m.

London—10 p. m.—Freedom Forum. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.84meg, 25.3m.

Guatemala—11 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.48meg, 31m.

London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks: J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GRO, 11.84meg, 25.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WEEI, Boston (50.75mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Recorded Music.
5:30 p. m.—'Half and Half.'
5:50 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orch.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Program Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WIXK, Boston (44.3mc), and WIXR, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Detroit Tigers Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—'Danagan'; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—'Date With a Diet.'
7:30 p. m.—'Confidentially Yours.'
7:45 p. m.—Weidler Brothers.
8:00 p. m.—Alfred Wallenstein's 'Sinfonietta.'
8:30 p. m.—'It Pays to Be Ignorant'; Quiz Show.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—'Americans at the Ramparts,' drama-music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Rep. Walter C. Ploeser.
10:45 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 10
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 6.04mc, 9.67mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WRDO, 11.81mc (25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:30 p. m.—English Program.
8:30 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Chesapeake Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Reflected Glory," starring Gloria Swanson. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:40. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30

Wedding Procession from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" ..... Glinka
Waltz of the Flowers from the Ballet "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Suite from the Ballet "Gold Age" ..... Shostakovitch
Piano Concerto No. 3, in D minor ..... Rachmaninoff
Soloist: Selma Kramer
Soviet Iron Works ..... Mossaloff
Song of the Volga Bargemen ..... Arranged by Glazounoff
Sailor's Dance from "The Red Poppy" ..... Oliere
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"A Tragedy at Midnight," Margaret Lindsay, John Howard. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich and Randolph Scott. 3:15, 6:35, 9:50.

Fenway—
"Moontide," Jean Gabin and Ida Lupino. 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers and Alan Mowbray. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Stack and Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne and Ernest Truex. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:00, 9:05.

Kenmore—
"Breakfast for Two," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4:40, 8. "Wuthering Heights," Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. 2:40, 6:15, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey and Julie Bishop. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:35.

Modern—
"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "In Old California," John Wayne. 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:55, 7:55, 10:55. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan and Margaret Lindsay. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Mountain," Jean Gabin and Ida Lupino. 9:20 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers and Alan Mowbray. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:25.

RKO-Boston—
"My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:20 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:00, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9:05.

Scollay—
"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "In Old California," John Wayne. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Menace of the Rising Sun," "A Tour by Clipper of the Pacific Battlefield," "Lowell Thomas Travel-India," "Robert Mitchell's Boys' Choir," "Spencer Tracy Tells You the History of the American Army," "The Assembly Line Production of War Planes," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:15. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan and Margaret Lindsay. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45.

Telepix—
"Pacific Frontiers," "Al Donahue and Orchestra," "Ring of Steel," "Icecapades," "Hollywood Snapshots," two cartoons and 30 minutes of the latest news. 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Red Skelton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Meet the Mob," Zasu Pitts. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

Uptown—
"Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. "Bedtime Story," Loretta Young. 2

New Veterans to Expect Better Days, Not Just Good Old Days After War

New Economy Is Expected In Postwar Plan

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 9—American soldiers returning after this war seem certain to have a very different viewpoint to those who came back from France after the 1918 Armistice, according to Henry S. Bloch, University of Chicago economic expert, who is leading discussions at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, at Wellesley College this week.

The difference in viewpoint is, he asserts, that World War soldiers wanted to come back to an America unchanged from prewar days, for in those prewar days of expanding economy, the standard of living for both rich and poor was constantly improving, and the door of opportunity stood invitingly open. This time, on the other hand, soldiers' recollections of prewar America are apt to be flavored with depression experiences, so that there is a strong desire to return to a country in which very definite forward movement along industrial, social and economic lines is planned.

Old Days Not Good Enough

In other words, Mr. Bloch declares, World War soldiers were inclined to anticipate a return to "the good old days," while their successors today are more apt to look ahead to something better.

Mr. Bloch explained in the course of a public lecture last night on the adaptation of wartime finance policies to postwar conditions, that he is a native of the Alsace Lorraine region and that he observed the effects of the World War from that close viewpoint.

One of the big changes which he recognizes is already taking place in the United States, is the new trend in government bond sales and taxation. Up to now, he says, it is essentially the wealthier groups which have been the holders of government bonds, while the poor have made their contribution to the costs of government almost exclusively through indirect taxation. But the financial policy now developing depends more upon borrowing from the poor, through sales of defense stamps and bonds, and on taxing the rich more heavily.

Lower Income Benefit

In consequence of this, the lower income class of the nation will have a much larger financial claim on the Government when this war is over. And the effect of that is that millions of citizens will feel that they have a more personal stake in the Government—a development which should have a very stabilizing effect.

"In financing the war," Mr. Bloch stated last night, "the revenue aspect alone is not important. We prefer taxation to printing money, and borrowing from the poor to borrowing from the banks, because we want to withdraw the excess spending power created by war needs.

"The chief ways of reducing private spending, so that demand for increasingly scarce goods will not force their prices up, are taxation and borrowing. The sales tax," he continued, "has a great disadvantage—that it leads to an automatic increase in prices, and so partly defeats its own anti-inflationary purpose.

"The income tax, if it is to be applied effectively as an anti-inflationary brake, must be extended to the lower income groups. An alternative, however, is to use the method of deferred pay, or compulsory savings. This allows the poor to invest in bonds for their future security, instead of foregoing completely their temporary benefits from higher pay."

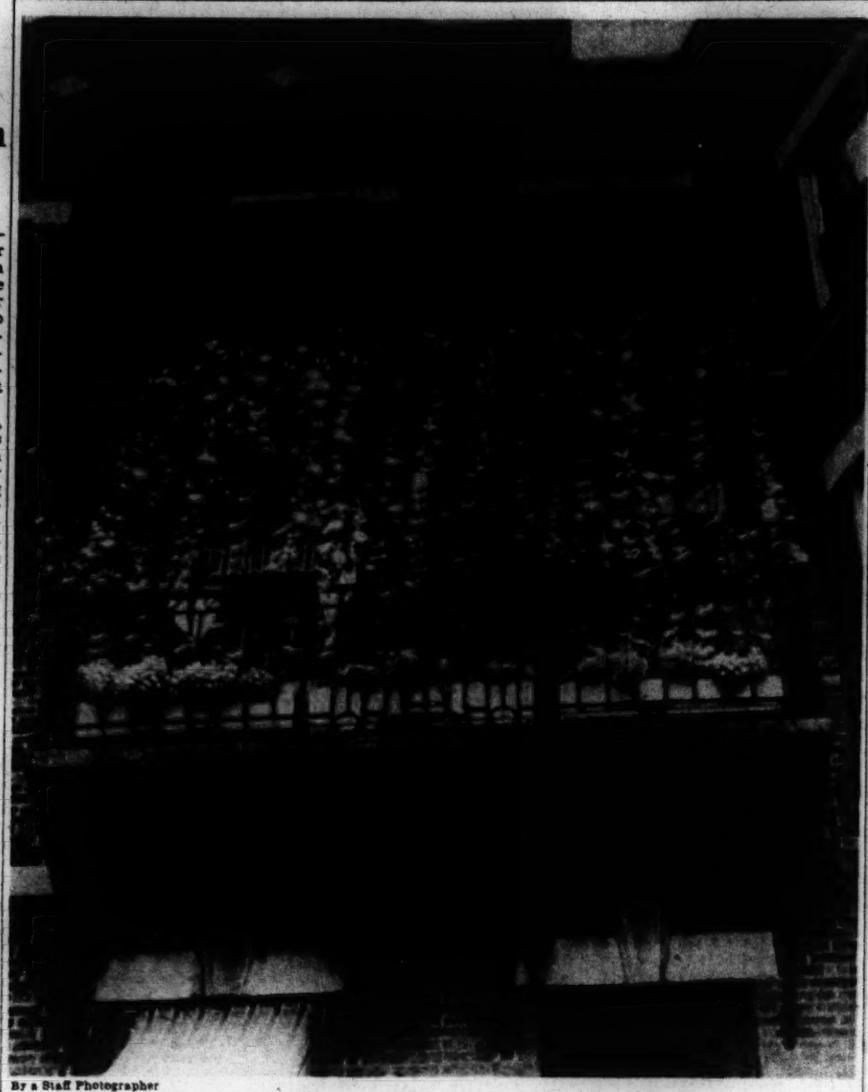
Borrow From Poor, Tax Rich

It is because of this, Mr. Bloch has been saying in the discussions at Wellesley, that the new "borrow from the poor and tax the rich" policy is developing.

Rationing helps to make it possible to keep prices down, in the face of shrinking supplies of goods and expanding spending power, by distributing goods that are available on the bais of need rather than size of pocketbooks, he explains.

For this reason he expects that controls must be kept on after the war until production catches up with demand. But after the transition stage, he feels, they will no longer be needed—unless monopolies develop to the point of restricting supply and raising prices.

The Institute's public lecture at 8:15 tonight will be given by Miss Margaret Bondfield, former British Minister of Labor. Her subject will be "British Labor and the War and Postwar Reconstruction."



By a Staff Photographer

'Part of the Morning Light'—City Morning Glories

By way of proving that country cottages have little "on" city apartments when it comes to producing much-admired morning glories in profusion, here's a picture taken at 266 Brookline Avenue, Boston, where Mrs. Albert Lenk has trained the vines over her third-floor balcony. Passers-by have commented in glowing terms on the nearly 400 blooms that already have put in an appearance, and Mrs. Lenk, who counted the buds, promises at least 1,200 to come.

Timilty Blast Seen Slap At Sociologists

John J. Walsh, Chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, declared yesterday that Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty's criticism of the appointment of Marie L. Donohoe as Executive Secretary of a subcommittee on social protection for delinquent 'teen-age girls in Boston was a "slap" at the Boston Council of Social Agencies, through whom Miss Donohoe was selected, and at the Community Fund, which pays her salary.

Commissioner Timilty's blast came after Miss Donohoe went to him requesting names and addresses of girls picked up by the police on the streets or in cafes as juvenile "uniform-chasers." The Police Commissioner refused Miss Donohoe's request, saying that the "idea of social workers attempting to enter the home and tell parents what they should do with their children, is in my opinion, a step toward Communism, a step toward Naziism. It certainly is un-American."

Miss Donohoe, who expressed surprise at Mr. Timilty's attitude, has been a social worker for 25 years. When she presented her plans to the Commissioner she said he became so aroused that she made "no attempt to argue with him."

Mr. Walsh was completely surprised by the Commissioner's attitude. He said that Miss Donohoe was appointed by the subcommittee at a prepared meeting at which the Commissioner was represented by Capt. James J. Hinchey. Captain Hinchey, Mr. Walsh said, pledged the full cooperation of the Commissioner and the entire police force.

Daytime Air Raid Slated Next Week In Greater Boston

Sometime between sunrise Tuesday and sunset Friday, a surprise daytime air-raid rehearsal will be held for the 1,750,000 residents of 41 Greater Boston communities, it has been announced by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

This announcement came after the Committee had revealed previously that the most comprehensive test blackout the State has experienced will be held in the early morning hours of next Tuesday.

The surprise air-raid rehearsal will be conducted, for the first time, from secret, underground, bombproof headquarters.

All Greater Boston air-raid wardens have been asked by Michael T. Kelleher, Director of the Greater Boston region, to carry their arm bands with them at all times so that when the "raid" comes, they may report for duty wherever they may be.

Persons who are out in the open when the whistles sound should follow the air-raid rules, Mr. Kelleher pointed out.

"In this test they should at least stand still, even if they do not have to lie down as they would if bomb fragments were showering the area," he said.

Hurley Uses War Powers To Aid Workers' Housing

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9—Gov. Robert A. Hurley announced this week that he will use his wartime powers to establish an emergency State Housing Commission to relieve a critical shortage of housing for war workers.

The Governor believes there may be a need for 40,000 housing units in the State. The new commission will have the task of finding materials from which they can be built.

The Governor's action made it clear that in spite of the hundreds of houses built in Hartford in the past year and the Government housing units under construction in the Hartford area, it is apparent that housing will remain a major problem for Connecticut's Capital City as long as the present war expansion lasts.

Hartford industries are still bringing workmen to the City. More are added to the employment lists every day. But shelters for their families take time to build, and now the restrictions on materials for construction have sharply reduced the building rate. During the first five months of 1942, building activity fell off 18 per cent in the State. In Hartford the drop was more severe.

No Solution Seen Yet

To date, no solution for the situation has emerged. Housing authorities met with Governor Hurley in a much-heralded conference and came out of the Governor's office with no announcement of progress.

John Fleming, of the Boston office of the National Housing Agency, spent a day in the City, and apparently could make no promises. The most the NHA could do, he was quoted as saying, was to try to finish the housing units now under construction or under contract, some of which have been delayed by difficulty in getting materials.

"Most unsatisfactory," said Ben Abrams, Secretary of the Hartford Civic and Economic Welfare Council, of his interview with Mr. Fleming. "We are thoroughly disgruntled with the treatment received from the Boston office."

In the Hartford City Council, a motion was presented calling for a change in zoning ordinances that would permit the alterations of two-family houses in Residence B zones so that the third floors could be rented as family apartments

Workers Camp in Somers

The Farm Security Administration's labor camp for tobacco workers has been ousted again. It will not be in East Hartland, but in Somers. Protest from officials in charge of Hartford's water supply forced abandonment of plans to house the farm workers in a CCC camp in East Hartland, close to Hartford's watershed. The camp had previously been turned down by two towns in the tobacco-growing section. Scheduled originally to be in operation July 1, the camp still exists only on paper.

Because the law requires male State employees to retire at 70 and female at 65 years of age, 113 State workers left their jobs and began this week to draw pensions. Governor Hurley immediately reappointed one of them, State Bank Commissioner Walter Perry. As an appointed official, Mr. Perry came outside the law.

The United States Employment Service for Connecticut is not going to greet with its customary cordiality any further requests for domestic help or workers for other "nonessential" occupations. The Service has more than it can do to fill the demand for workers in jobs directly related to the war effort and has announced that its other services will be eliminated or drastically curtailed.

Lowell Business Block Is Burned

LOWELL, Mass., July 9 (AP)—Three firemen were overcome by smoke and others were knocked down by explosions today as a general alarm fire swept through the four-story Greenwood block in the city's business section, causing damage estimated unofficially at $100,000.

The fire apparently started in the basement shortly after midnight and mushroomed rapidly. A restaurant and a furniture store were located on the first floor and the upper floors were used for furniture storage.

Four hours after the first alarm sounded, firemen still were pouring water into the shell of the structure and expressed belief it would not spread to other buildings. The Greenwood block is at 241-243 Central Street.

County Fairs Will Be Held Despite War

Farmers and country-loving townsfolk in New England will not be denied their annual day at the county fair this summer after all. Not unless more drastic developments than the present transportation regulations intervene to prevent the holding of the fairs.

Despite a request by Joseph B. Eastman, Co-ordinator of the Office of Defense Transportation, that agricultural fairs be canceled to conserve gasoline and tires, most of them, it is learned, will carry on as usual.

At a meeting of the Maine Association of Agricultural Fairs in Augusta earlier this week, it was decided that it would not be unpatriotic to continue them, in view of the fact that "gasoline and tires are being used by motorists to attend the movies, dances, baseball games, and other forms of entertainment."

Officials of several Massachusetts agricultural organizations, at a meeting in Brockton, concluded that their fairs would qualify under Mr. Eastman's ruling that fairs could continue if "local conditions were of such a nature that the fairs would not interfere with the normal process carried on in everyday life."

The Massachusetts fairs which will open this fall are: Marshfield Fair, Sept. 1-7; Rehoboth Fair, Sept. 9-12; Topsfield Fair, Sept. 9-13; Brockton Fair, Sept. 13-19; Franklin County Fair at Greenfield, Sept. 14-16; and the Bridgewater Fair, Oct. 12.

Local transportation facilities, it was pointed out, are sufficient to care for persons attending each of these six fairs. The importance of these fairs as morale builders for the farmers was cited as further justification for their continuance. Their educational exhibits featuring "Victory Gardens" and the latest methods of canning and preserving, both aids in our present fight for freedom, will also contribute to our all-out war effort, officials declared.

Massachusetts' largest fair, however, the Eastern States Exposition, has had to cancel plans for its fall show, since the Philadelphia quartermaster depot of the United States Army has taken over 25 acres of land and six of its buildings for storage of war materials. Two Maine fairs have likewise been cancelled: Blue Hill, because its proximity to the seacoast would preclude night shows on account of the skyglow from their lights; and Presque Isle, because of its nearness to an airport.

City Councilor Lanagan Becomes Seaman in Navy

James M. Lanagan, Boston City Councilor from Jamaica Plain, enlisted yesterday in the United States Navy as an apprentice seaman. He became the fourth of the "City Fathers" to join the armed forces of the United States.

Class of 28 Completes Course At State's Maritime Academy

Twenty-eight potential officers in the American merchant marine—the first class in the half-century life of the former Massachusetts Nautical School to complete the course in 18 months—today took Federal examinations for licenses as third mates and third assistant engineers.

They are the senior class in what is now the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, and have completed their wartime intensive training which in normal times would take two years. Graduation exercises are scheduled for July 21, at Hyannis, Mass., where the school now maintains a shore base.

It will be the first graduation held outside of Boston. The graduates—13 deck and 15 engine room men—will receive diplomas and Federal licenses if they pass the examinations. Each one is assured of a "berth" aboard ship, so great is the demand for personnel of the rapidly growing merchant fleet.

A new class of 34 cadets has just been admitted to the Academy, making 118 now studying at Hyannis, where the shore base is located in quarters formerly used by the Teachers' College. Class rooms, dormitories, gymnasium and other facilities are provided. Heretofore the cadets have lived aboard the schoolship.

Under the present arrangement the Academy is under jurisdiction of the Coast Guard, but transfer back to the Maritime Commission awaits only the signature of President Roosevelt. At a recent meeting in Washington of commissioners, superintendents and other representatives of the various State nautical schools, now known as Maritime Academies, opinion was unanimously in favor of returning the schools to jurisdiction of the Maritime Commission.

Ready to Entertain the Soldiers

The Golden West Cowboys, with "Cicero," the comedian who "slaps the doghouse," a portion of the "Caravan" Unit No. 1 which is to tour military establishments in Greater Boston area, beginning July 15.

Colonel Howard Returning to N. E.

Col. Howard Recalled to New England—At the request of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Corps Area, Lieut. Col. John K. Howard, organizer of the Corps Area's guerrilla warfare school, has returned to New England to have general supervision of the Army's activities in co-operation with the State Guards of New England.

Colonel Howard was transferred from the Provost Marshal General's office in the War Department, Washington.

An outstanding authority on local defense matters, Colonel Howard was sent to the British Isles in January, 1941, with H. Wendell Endicott of Dedham by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the War Department to study the British system of home defense. From August, 1940, through January, 1942, he was connected with the Massachusetts State Guard, first as a troop commander of the First Motor Squadron and then as assistant G-3 (plans and training) of the Division Staff.

He was on duty as Chief of the Troops Branch, Division of Internal Security, Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department, Washington from January, 1942 to July 1, where he worked on the question of local military defense. He was sent to Boston in May on temporary duty to organize the First Corps Area Tactical School (the guerilla warfare school) at Concord. He served as temporary commandant for the first course, June 13 to 20. The other courses, five in all, will end about Sept. 1. In all, 74 State Guard officers and 21 officers of the Army of the United States attended that first course, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Stephenson succeeded Colonel Howard as commandant.

After seeing the Tactical School off to a good start, Colonel Howard returned to his office in Washington, and then went to the Third Corps Area State Guard School at Garret Park, Maryland, from which he came to his present assignment at the request of General Miles. General Miles has been particularly interested in the work of these schools, not only through his own experience and training but because his father, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, gained wide fame through the guerrilla tactics he used during the Indian campaigns.

War Activities in New England

Courses for New Navy Officers—Indoctrination courses for newly commissioned Naval Reserve officers will be started at Harvard and Cornell Universities and Dartmouth College on July 15.

In making the announcement the Navy said that the first classes at Harvard and Cornell would consist of 700 new officers who would receive indoctrination training in communications. The initial class at Dartmouth will consist of about 1,000 new officers taking indoctrination courses.

The officers will study and live on the campus in quarters leased by the Navy, while regularly enrolled students of the institutions will continue their normal college studies. As soon as the first Navy classes complete their training others will be entered to replace them.

Dinner for Tarrant—A testimonial dinner to Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District, who is retiring from active service July 15, will be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this evening. Members and friends of the Associated Naval Societies of Massachusetts will attend.

Rear Admiral Tarrant, a native of San Antonio, Texas, assumed duty as Commandant, First Naval District and the Boston Navy Yard, on July 26, 1938. Under his command the huge expansion program, in both personnel and equipment in the First Naval District, was undertaken. Among his services during the first World War was an assignment as executive officer of the U. S. S. North Carolina, such service resulting in the award of special letters of commendation to him from the Navy and War Departments.

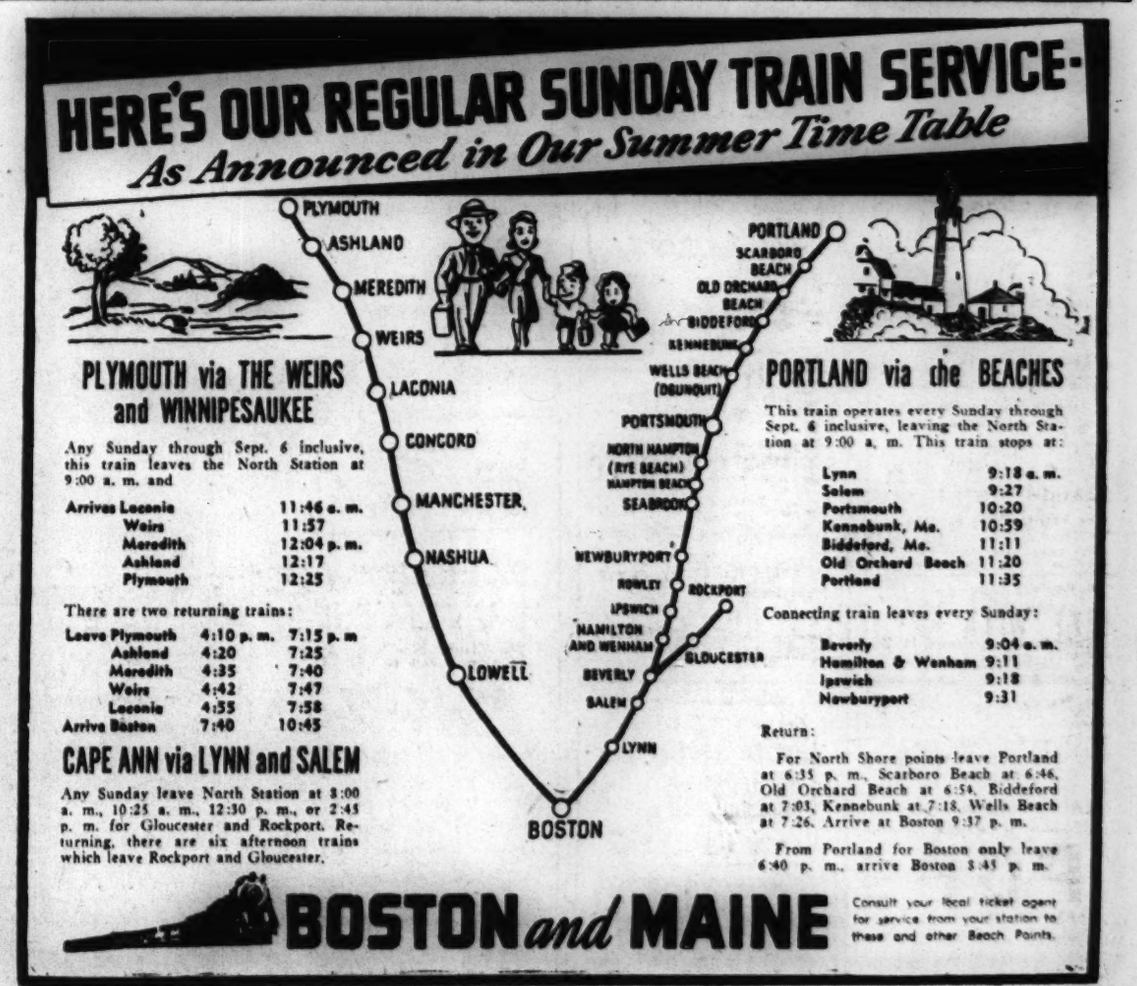
Coast Guard Wants Experienced Seamen—There is an urgent need for men experienced in navigation and seamanship to man posts on large seagoing cutters of the Coast Guard now engaged in the vital off-shore patrol, Lieut. Commander G. M. Phannemiller, officer in charge of Coast Guard recruiting at 70 State Street, Boston, said today.

Skippers, mates of yachts and pleasure craft, recently requisitioned by the Government, have an unusual opportunity to obtain commissions as ensign or lieutenant, junior grade, Commander Phannemiller said.

"American citizens, married or single, between the ages of 17 and 45, who can qualify physically and morally and have the necessary knowledge to pass written examinations in celestial navigation, seamanship, and English composition, are urged to apply at Coast Guard Recruiting Offices immediately," he said.

Objector Reports for Examination—Gregory Carhart of Easthampton, Mass., who was arrested by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents several months ago after threatening "to shoot it out" rather than appear before his draft board, voluntarily joined other selectees today in a trip to Springfield for physical examination.

Senator's Son Enlists — Styles Bridges, Jr., eldest son of United States Senator from New Hampshire, enlisted in the Army today as a private. The Senator's son has been employed by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company at Springfield, Mass., for several summers. He attended military training courses at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and Fort McKinley, Portland, Maine.


HERE'S OUR REGULAR SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE-
As Announced in Our Summer Time Table
PLYMOUTH
ASHLAND
MEREDITH
WEIRS
LACONIA
CONCORD
MANCHESTER
NASHUA
LOWELL
PORTLAND
SCARBORO BEACH
OLD ORCHARD BEACH
BIDDEFORD
KENNEBUNK
WELLS BEACH (OGUNQUIT)
PORTSMOUTH
NORTH HAMPTON (RYE BEACH)
HAMPTON BEACH
SEABROOK
NEWBURYPORT
ROWLEY
IPSWICH
HAMILTON AND WENHAM
BEVERLY
SALEM
LYNN
ROCKPORT
GLOUCESTER
BOSTON
PLYMOUTH via THE WEIRS and WINNIPESAUKEE
Any Sunday through Sept. 6 inclusive, this train leaves the North Station at 9:00 a. m. and
Arrives Laconia 11:46 a. m.
Weirs 11:57
Meredith 12:04 p. m.
Ashland 12:17
Plymouth 12:25
There are two returning trains:
Leave Plymouth 4:10 p. m. 7:15 p. m
Ashland 4:20 7:25
Meredith 4:35 7:40
Weirs 4:42 7:47
Laconia 4:55 7:58
Arrive Boston 7:40 10:45
CAPE ANN via LYNN and SALEM
Any Sunday leave North Station at 8:00 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 12:30 p. m., or 2:45 p. m. for Gloucester and Rockport. Returning, there are six afternoon trains which leave Rockport and Gloucester.
PORTLAND via the BEACHES
This train operates every Sunday through Sept. 6 inclusive, leaving the North Station at 9:00 a. m. This train stops at:
Lynn 9:18 a. m.
Salem 9:27
Portsmouth 10:20
Kennebunk, Me. 10:39
Biddeford, Me. 11:11
Old Orchard Beach 11:20
Portland 11:35
Connecting train leaves every Sunday:
Beverly 9:04 a. m.
Hamilton & Wenham 9:11
Ipswich 9:18
Newburyport 9:31
Return:
For North Shore points leave Portland at 6:35 p. m., Scarboro Beach at 6:46, Old Orchard Beach at 6:54, Biddeford at 7:03, Kennebunk at 7:18, Wells Beach at 7:26. Arrive at Boston 9:37 p. m.
From Portland for Boston only leave 6:40 p. m., arrive Boston 8:45 p. m.
BOSTON and MAINE
Consult your local ticket agent for service from your station to these and other Beach Points.

Socialistic Trend Is Growing In Saskatchewan Over Wheat

REGINA, Saskatchewan — This prairie Province is brewing a political storm which is, at the moment, showing signs of favoring a Socialist government for the first time in its history.

The reasons back of the trend toward Socialism—which would mean election of a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—lie in the struggle which has been going on over the price of wheat, and the farmers' dissatisfaction with the manner in which the present Government is handling the situation.

Saskatchewan normally would go to the polls in about a month, but no election date has been announced, and it is believed that several months may now elapse before they are held.

Wheat is the reason for this delay —wheat's collapse and the resulting dissatisfaction of Saskatchewan farmers with wheat policies of the Federal Liberal Government, a dissatisfaction which included the Provincial Liberal Government as a target.

They Got Better Price

Last fall and winter, farmers were getting a 70-cent minimum price for wheat. Farmers wanted a higher minimum price of $1. To get it, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool organized a mass deputation of 500 Saskatchewan residents. They went to Ottawa by special trains, interviewed members of the Federal Government, and shortly afterward a minimum price of 90 cents was announced.

The Saskatchewan Liberal Government, and the Legislature at first backed the demand for a higher minimum price. But when mass pressure in the form of a big deputation was organized, the Government gave no sign of approval.

This coolness heightened the already wide dissatisfaction of farmers and when a Liberal caucus was held this spring in Regina, Liberal Legislature members told the Government it could not take chances on an election this spring. This brought about the delay in going to the country.

Now the hope of the Liberals is that a good crop, with a 90-cent minimum price, will wash away the farm ill-will of last winter. Even so, it is widely conceded even by Liberals themselves, that the Government, in office now two terms, or eight years, has a real fight on its hands to keep power.

Its great threat is the C. C. F., which all through the winter's agitation for higher wheat prices, strongly backed farm demand.

Has Had Steady Growth

The C. C. F., beginning in 1933, has enjoyed a steady, if unspectacular growth, in Saskatchewan, and is now regarded as the second strongest socialist province, the first being British Columbia. The C. C. F. has been the official opposition since the 1934 vote, now having 11 members in a legislature of 52.

Now with an election in the offing, the C. C. F. is seen widely as a likely winner, or coming within a short distance of victory. One great drawback, it is held, is the pre-war pacifist utterances of some of the federal leaders. These will be thrown up by opponents during a wartime election.

Saskatchewan's third party, the Conservative, is expected to cut no figure. It is leaderless, moneyless and disorganized. It formed the backbone of the Coalition Co-operative Government from 1929 to 1934, but since has had no representation whatever in the Legislature.

In the 1938 election, Premier William Aberhart, Alberta's Social Credit leader, invaded the Saskatchewan election campaign in a hurried bid for power, in Saskatchewan. But only two Social Crediters were elected to a 52-member Legislature. That small representation is expected to disappear in this approaching vote.

In 1938, Social Crediters polled 60,000 or more votes—many of them former C. C. F. followers. Many of these are expected to return to the C. C. F., so swelling the Socialist vote.

Good Neighborliness at the White House

Associated Press

President and Distinguished Visitor

President Roosevelt (right) chats with Dr. Alfonso Lopez, President-Elect of Colombia, after welcoming the South American visitor to the White House recently.

War-Hit Australian Treasury Must Raise Two-Year Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 9—The Federal Cabinet began this week the tremendous task of financing expenditures for 1942 and 1943 totaling from £500,000,000 to £600,000,000.

This huge sum would have met the Commonwealth's need for 10 free-spending peacetime years. To raise it, the Government must call on the people of Australia for sacrifices, but it is not quite obvious what means Treasurer J. B. Chifley will use.

On what already is known of the estimated revenue—including that expected from the loan program—and estimated expenditure, it is assumed Treasurer Chifley will find himself called on to bridge a gap of £70,000,000.

Prime Minister John Curtin already has given his word he would not attempt to alter tax rates for 1942 and 1943. So it seems the Government must borrow what it can and look to the Central Bank for credit to provide the balance.

The last Liberty Loan at first looked as though it might fail, although success came in the last two days when money poured in following bad news from Libya.

Drop in Revenue

Moreover, thousands of income tax payers have gone into the Army, where their incomes show a heavy fall.

Then, too, a decline in customs revenue is expected as a result of lessened cargo space curtailing imports.

On the other hand, the Commonwealth Treasurer should get an additional £12,000,000 from income tax if the High Court upholds the uniform tax legislation.

Moreover, more persons, including women, are in employment, thus perhaps counterbalancing the loss represented by taxpayers now in the Army.

Compulsory savings also, which has been forced on the country by rationing and curtailment of civilian industry, means there are fewer avenues for private spending. Therefore there should be more cash available for this year's loan program.

One thing may dislocate plans of the treasurer—if decision of the High Court goes anticommonwealth and it is ruled the Government's uniform tax legislation is unconstitutional, the whole balance of Treasurer Chifley's budgeting will be upset.

Favorable Ruling Expected

No indication has yet been given of the High Court's views but the Commonwealth remains confident that the decision will be in its favor. If, however, the State's contentions are upheld by the court it will mean several million pounds payable as income tax will flow into state treasuries instead of the Commonwealth's treasury.

If such a condition does arise the Federal Government probably will make a temporary arrangement pending holding of a referendum under which the people will be asked to sanction the exercise of powers presently in dispute.

It is also certain that powers sought by way of referendum, if upheld, would be much greater than those conferred by uniform tax legislation.

The federal ministers are confident a plebiscite on wider powers for war purposes would be carried by an overwhelming majority. The peoples' lack of sympathy with the states in their opposition to the uniform tax suggests the federal Minister's belief is well founded.

Don, Where the Cossacks Sing, Courses Southward 1,300 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German forces claim to have reached—and crossed—the Don River, 100 miles east of their recent positions. This stream is famous for its tough "song-and-dance soldiers," the Don Cossacks, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

The Don is one of the three great southward-flowing rivers of European Russia, the other two being the Dnieper to the west—overrun by the Germans months ago—and the Volga to the east. With a total course of about 1,300 miles, the Don flows southward from its source in the Tula region below Moscow and, after 350 miles, swings in a great loop eastward toward the Volga.

Approaching within 45 miles of that stream, it abruptly turns and sweeps southwestward, finally to empty into the Gulf of Taganrog at the northeast corner of the Black Sea's vestibule, the Sea of Azov.

Big Manufacturing Center

Voronezh, apparently the chief immediate goal of the German drive, lies less than 10 miles up the Voronezh River from its meeting point with the Don, and is the leading city of the upper Don Valley. It has important war industries, including plants manufacturing synthetic rubber, radio equipment, and diesel engines.

At the point where the Don breaks up into the several channels of its delta stands Rostov, captured by the Germans last autumn and then almost immediately retaken by the Russians. Rostov is considered a key defense bastion for the Caucasus region to the south and southeast, with which it is linked by railroads and pipe lines.

The main railroad from Moscow southward to Rostov and the Caucasus—a railway that has been feeding the Russian battle line from the rear—parallels the upper Don and, in the region of Voronezh, at Liski, this railroad crosses the Don and cuts across the great bend of the Don to Rostov.

Russia has no major through railroad from the Moscow region to the Caucasus except this line by way of Voronezh and Rostov. Cutting of this line would severely hamper the supply problem between central Russia and the Caucasus oil and mineral areas.

Navigable to Voronezh River

There would remain—if the Moscow-Rostov line were cut—a lesser and roundabout railroad route to the Caucasus by way of Stalingrad on the Volga and Tikhoretsk, about 100 miles south of Rostov.

The upper Don drains the southern part of the old industrial center, and the lower great bend of the river cuts across the rich, black earth, spring wheat lands which extend northeastward from the Sea of Azov to the Volga.

The Don is navigable as far upstream as the Voronezh River, but boat traffic has been largely confined to the lower river between Rostov and the point where it approaches the Volga. Goods shipped down the Volga have been hauled by road and rail across to the Don bend and then down the latter river to Rostov, normally with access to the Black and Mediterranean Seas.

A canal has long been projected to connect the Don and Volga Rivers. At the nearest approach of the two rivers, the Don is considerably higher above sea level than the Volga. It was planned to generate hydroelectric power by diverting Don water to the Volga.

Sixty miles upstream from Rostov, the Donets River, draining the vital Ukrainian coal basin, enters the Don from the west.

Ingersoll Rating Is Continued in 1A

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Ralph Ingersoll, editor and publisher of the newspaper PM, is being continued in Class 1A for early induction into the Army.

Less than 24 hours after the local draft board reheard the case, Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York draft director, announced yesterday that board's decision not to defer the editor. No explanation was given for continuing the classification.

There was no comment on Mr. Ingersoll's public charge that a member of the draft board had betrayed prejudice "apparently because he didn't like PM."

The rehearing resulted from a protest telegraphed to the draft authorities in Washington by Marshall Field, owner of PM, who said he considered Mr. Ingersoll indispensable to the publication of the newspaper.

Both Mr. Ingersoll and Mr. Field have until July 27 to file an appeal. Mr. Ingersoll said that "it will be time enough for me to decide what to do about it" when he receives his official notification.

War Veteran Gives Up Old Age Pension

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 9 (AP)—A Spanish-American War veteran with nine foster sons in this country's armed forces voluntarily gave up his old age pension today to help the war effort.

"I couldn't sit around and let other people do it," the 69-year-old man wrote the State Division of Aid for the Aged. He explained that current business conditions enabled him to become self-supporting.

The division, although withholding the man's name, said investigation showed the bachelor had reared nine orphan boys and that all had joined the armed forces.

Acting Chief Karl R. Babb said the division learned the veteran was one of 24 survivors of the Independent Volunteers commanded by Col. (later President) Theodore Roosevelt, who stormed San Juan Hill in Cuba.

Sliding Age Pension Up in Washington

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP)—An initiative to liberalize Washington's old-age pension system has been assured a place on the November ballot.

The proposed act provides that as the cost of living rises, pensions be increased proportionately. The present maximum pension is $40 monthly, with the State matching $20 from the Federal Government. The initiative proposes that the State assume payment alone of any sums above what the Federal Government will match.

Nazis Plan 3,000,000 Dutch Farm Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, July 9

Germany's long-term agricultural needs are to be met, according to the recent Rosenberg plan, by settlement of 3,000,000 Dutch colonists on land in East Europe which was formerly Russian territory.

The Nazi leader points out this will provide the Dutch with new lebensraum to make up for the loss of colonies overseas and will absorb the population surplus due to the high Dutch birth rate, while no hope of employment exists in the small Netherlands.

Dutch Nazis Are Trapped in Own Web

By Pieter V. Anen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Admission made recently by Dutch Nazi leaders that only a speedy end to the war could render their position tenable throws light on the precarious position held today by the Netherlands collaborationist movement.

The admission, voiced during a Dutch Nazi propaganda broadcast by the Dutch Nazi publicist Max Blockzijl, is only one of several occasions lately in which Dutch Nazis have voiced their apprehension over the future, particularly their ability to continue the fine balance which they attempt to maintain between their Nazi sponsors and patriotic Dutchmen.

For while on one hand they face steadily rising resistance by the patriotic forces, on the other there is always the possibility that Nazi authorities will intensify their terrorist practices to curb this resistance. This latter event would immediately increase resistance and thereby widen the big gap already felt between collaborationist and patriot.

"Quislings" Have Hard Time

It might also cost the Dutch Nazis the offices which they hold today and in which they have proved themselves so incompetent.

These offices, and the incomes derived from them, are the only tangible reward of the Dutch Quislings, according to recent information from inside the Netherlands. For they have paid dearly for them. They are despised by their fellow-countrymen, without, on the other hand, gaining much favor with the Nazis from the Reich. They and their families live like pariahs. No one outside their circle talks to them. They are exposed to continual insults and frequently even to physical assaults.

A Dutch teacher who escaped to England recently disclosed that there was only one Quisling among his 30 colleagues, and added that this man had a very difficult time. In the teachers' room he was considered nonexistent. In the classroom, the pupils so annoyed him that he fled the school. The children, thereupon, organized a relay-service. Every day and all day long, one after another, the pupils rang the bell at the teacher's house, asking how he was. Finally, he left the town for good.

More Are Forced to Flee

Events of that kind appear to be less than unique. The Dutch Nazi publicist Blockzijl in an earlier broadcast disclosed "emergency measures" of Dutch Nazis who sent their family to safer places. Yet he appealed to them that they themselves ought not to flee except in cases of extreme necessity. These cases are apparently becoming more frequent, as the underground organization of Dutch patriots continues to grow despite rigorous Gestapo supervision of the Netherlands. It is understandable that the fury of the patriots aims particularly at the traitors. But the primary goal of the underground movement is not revenge but preparation for the day of an Allied invasion. It is that day they are working for.

The underground movement now consists of five groups, each of which is assigned a task. The one group collects information which is useful to the R. A. F. The members of this group operate mainly in the district between Rotterdam and the Hook of Holland.

A second group makes lists of all new bridges and roads.

The third group is engaged in ferreting out as much as possible about the disposition of the German defense forces. Group four is the "execution squad" whose duties are obvious. The last group gathers information regarding wharfs and organizes sabotage.

How Sabotage Grows

This last group comprises practically the entire Dutch population. As can be judged from many instances, sabotage is high in industry and trade. In shipyards iron and steel sheets are erroneously cut; in the mining industry an unusual high percentage of stones is brought up with the coal and, inevitably slips through in transports destined for German factories where the stones will choke up the furnaces; in textile mills the moisture equipment tends to get out of order continually, causing the yarn to break and delaying the output. Raw materials vanish mysteriously. German military depots are being demolished and robbed. Tank traps in the coastal areas are destroyed.

Industrialists and businessmen join cheerfully in the sabotage drive by stretching the administrative red tape to the limit. Thus a stream of complaints, reports and inquiries flows from the business offices to the offices of the occupation authorities and delays the carrying out of orders by days, often by weeks.

Never Such Chaos

Municipalities are no less eager than the workers and the businessmen to throw monkey-wrenches into the Nazi machinery. The result is that invaders and invaded consent that there was never such chaos in the Netherlands as has developed during the past two years.

The ration system, so thoroughly and ingeniously devised by the Nazis that even crockery and earthenware are included, is seriously impaired by the hundred-thousands of counterfeited ration books which are in circulation. Some of these counterfeits are masterpieces of forgery, impossible to detect except by laboratory examination. The consequence is that the Nazis are unable to control consumption effectively or to break up the black markets.

Sabotage and underground activity are of practical as well as of physical value. They help maintain the morale of the Dutch in the face of the steady deterioration of living conditions. Since May, 1940, the cost of living is reported to have risen by 60 per cent, whereas wages are 20 per cent below the pre-war figures.

People's Savings Dwindle

Saving reserves have been declining rapidly during the past year and a half.

A recent statistic discloses that approximately 1,500,000 Dutch, or almost one fifth of the total population, are receiving some form of relief. Food is scarce and expensive, and of poor quality. Milk is so poor that it clots and burns when heated; the Nazis boast that under their guidance the Dutch dairy industry has made so much progress that now 80 per cent of the milk output is Grade A, while in 1938 only 30 per cent of the output was Grade A milk.

The explanation is simple. As long as the Dutch were left alone, their cows produced more milk than they do today. Therefore, the percentage does not mean a thing as long as the absolute figures are not made public. Moreover, the Nazis attach the Grade A label to a milk which the Dutch had not considered worth grading at all.

Slavery Now Legal Under Hague 'Ruling'

By Overseas News Agency

London, July 9

The Nazis have secured a court "ruling" establishing the legality of slave labor.

The Germans have never bothered about a legal formula covering forced labor of men and women from Eastern Europe, particularly Poland, but they have always acted more cautiously with an eye to public opinion in Western Europe.

The Dutch Nazi newspaper, Nationale Dagblad of Leyden, reports that the precedent-making decision was handed down by the economic Court of The Hague, composed of pro-Nazi Dutch jurists, in the case of five Dutch laborers charged with disobeying a summons to report for examination to discover their fitness for labor in Germany.

"Dutch laborers are not entitled to judge for themselves whether it is useful or necessary for them to work in Germany," the court held. "They must rely on the judgment of the authorities concerned who have a better view of the whole labor situation than the individual workers."

Waterfront Men See Something New

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Veteran tugboat and barge captains on the Hudson and East Rivers, who thought their waterfront held no surprises for them, saw a new sight yesterday.

Onto their piers and docks came squads of Boy Scouts swinging axes, crowbars, hammers, chisels, wirecutters and home-made instruments of doubtful definition.

The prizes they sought were old tires used as bumpers on tugs and barges. Many skippers had said they could not yield the tires to the rubber salvage campaign because they were fastened with heavy cables and wires and special cutting instruments would be required to loosen them.

That's when the Scouts recalled that a good Scout is resourceful, and brought their tools with them.

When skippers protested that the permission of their companies was necessary before the tires could be released, the squads again demonstrated that you've got to be up awfully early to put off a Boy Scout intent on doing a good turn for the government.

They repaired to phone booths with nickels thoughtfully provided them by Scoutmaster Harold K. Whitford and called company officials for permission. Apparently their phone conversations were convincing.

For 90 minutes after the first skipper sighted the first Boy Scout there were 50 tires reposing in the headquarters of troop 472 at the Kips Bay Boys Club.

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Japan's 'Sincerity' Has Ironical Twist

Japan expected a short war when it attacked China. This week, the entry of that conflict into its sixth year, has been observed.

Japan expected that its military campaign would establish its own brand of "new order" in the Far East. In this, too, the result has been what the Nipponese did not expect. How events are working to strengthen the new individual national consciousness of the peoples in the Orient is described by the former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

By Randall Gould

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Virtually from the beginning of its present period of militaristic aggression, Japan has portrayed itself as the deliverer of East Asia. The facts of what Japan has done are so clearly discerned as to render argument superfluous as to whether Tokyo's attitude has been "sincere" —a favorite Nipponese word!—or hypocritical. Yet there are growing signs that by an historic irony Japan may eventually seem indeed, through no intent or merit of its own, to have been a major factor in setting its fellow-Asiatics squarely on their own feet devoid of Occidental help or control in any major respect.

An indicator of this is the recent admission of the Philippines to full partnership in the United Nations. Even though the Philippines Commonwealth is not yet an independent nation, Japan's conquest of the archipelago has caused a Philippines government in exile to be elevated to a position of full equality with those of the fellow-Allies.

President Manuel Quezon has scored a triumph in Washington that he could not have achieved in Manila. He must thank Japan, however wryly, for the fact that he functions in Washington as the head of a nation already in large degree independent.

May 'Play Up'

There is of course the possibility that Japan might "play up" to the Filipinos to such an extent that no matter how the war came out, they would prefer to remain as part of Japan. It is hard to believe that any such hope can remain in any Filipino breast, although "fifth columnists" of pro-Japanese leaning were not wholly absent in prewar Manila, and there are some leading Filipinos there who now act as Japanese puppets. But such incidents as Berlin's recent reported execution of eight Filipinos and imprisonment of three others for long terms because they distributed anti-Japanese pamphlets on Emperor Hirohito's birthday does not lead to belief that Japan has learned much about making friends and influencing people.

The role of the puppet has never been an enviable one under Japanese auspices. Recent reports filtering through from Shanghai and Nanking about the situation of Wang Ching-wei and his cohorts indicates that here, too, war is only deepening the desire for independence in the breasts of the masses of Chinese under a Japanese rule which they hope will prove temporary indeed.

Mr. Wang might easily have been built up into a real rival to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. But from the time that the Japanese made clear they would not trust Mr. Wang even to the extent of granting him a reasonably simple and generous set of "peace terms" and rules for administrative procedure, his fate has seemed increasingly unhappy and his prestige has waned more and more.

At present the whole territory theoretically under his jurisdiction seems to be a full 100 per cent Japanese army-ruled, with hardly a shadow any longer of pretense at even Wang Ching-wei control. A few feeble gestures continue to be made at one point or another in the direction of pretended Chinese self-administration, as in the return of Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang to Manchuria in response to an "invitation" by the Emperor Kang Teh (formerly Henry Pu Yi of Peking); but what all these things boil down to is Japanese application of the divide-and-conquer theory.

An occasional down-at-heel warlord is brought out of retirement less to take any real power than to compete with his fellow-puppets for the shadow of glory and cash, and the net result is to dishearten the oppressed Chinese population still more. They want relief from the Japanese, and there can be no question of that. But neither can there be any real hope that anything less than self-government—devoid of control by anyone—will satisfy them when the victory finally comes.

Nationalism Strong

Chinese nationalism is today stronger than ever, from such signs as are visible. Probably the same is essentially true of Korea and other territories from which reports are scanty and imperfect, such as Thailand. The white man has not shown himself anything like a deliverer up to now—on the contrary, he has been subjected to such indignities as have never before been beheld in the Far East—and it is utterly impossible to see how a United Nations triumph finally can leave these various territories other than insistent upon a self-rule which they are now painfully paying for in advance through the media of blood and tears.

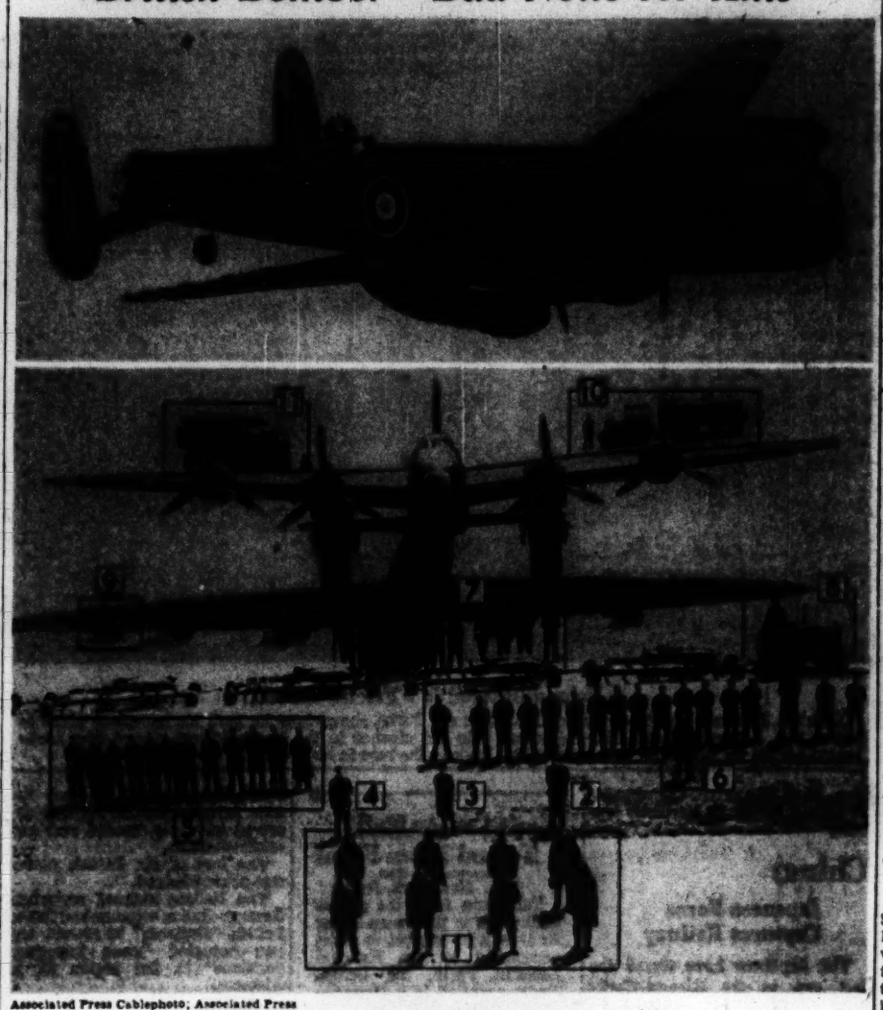
The Nipponese looting of exploited regions is bound to leave an especially sore feeling in the hearts of those now oppressed, while at the same time it may gradually (if the war is long continued) build up the machinery which local populations can take over for their own eventual economic self-rule. In general, the Japanese pattern is one of government monopolies—the totalitarian scheme, crudely and imperfectly administered but clear enough in general outline and readily susceptible to being taken over by the native populations if they are given opportunity through a turn in military fortunes. Natives are, in fact, selected to administer this machinery to a considerable degree although while Japan is in the saddle it never allows them to profit by more than subsistence salaries and the dubious elevation they receive over their fellows in the way of prestige. Most such officials will have to flee for their skins if the United Nations begin to win—but the machinery of centralized economic administration is likely to persist because it will be a most convenient tool for any "revolutionary" regime to take over and use to establish itself.

On Its Way Out

Japan's army and businessmen have been working together to take over Occidental establishments of every sort in such cities as Shanghai, Tientsin, Manila, and other centers from which the Westerner has been dramatically expelled in fact if not yet in person. Undoubtedly an Allied victory will result in the restoration of many American, British and other companies and manufacturing plants to the hands of their original owners—yet it is impossible to believe that things can ever be quite the same. In China, for example, extraterritoriality is already in effect a thing of the past. Both the United States and Great Britain pledged, even before they became involved in Far East hostilities, that when normal conditions of peace were restored extraterritoriality would be formally relinquished. Today the thing might as well be regarded as done. Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China, together with his staff, are on board the Italian liner Conte Verde somewhere between Shanghai and Portuguese East Africa on the first leg of their return to the United States, and in that fact is a symbol of how extraordinary Occidental position and privilege is on its way out everywhere in the East.

But it would be utterly in error to say that a United Nations victory, bringing freedom for the people of East Asia, means that the Westerner is out. That would be to subscribe to Japan's propaganda line, which insists that the white man has hitherto subsisted exclusively on privilege, and that without it he has no place in Asia. Such a thing is not true. Americans, in particular, were in general well aware of the handwriting on the wall in China for years before the outbreak of the present hostilities, and the more far-sighted and civilized in concept were operating as though extraterritoriality were already a thing of the past—as it was in other Asiatic countries such as Japan. There is good reason to think that Western leadership and technical skill can still command a reward in Asia when the fighting is over. But it will be a reward on its merits, not because of the pitiless exploitation Japan has charged against the white man and is practicing against its fellow-Asiatics itself.

British Bomber—Bad News for Axis



Associated Press Cablephoto; Associated Press

Behind the Scenes With the Royal Air Force

Top: One of the first photographs to be released of the Lancaster bomber, the Royal Air Force's newest bomber. The four-engined ship participated recently in the raid on Cologne, Essen and Bremen after first gaining attention when it took part in the 1,000-mile daylight "roof top" raid on Augsburg in April. Bottom: The magnitude of the operation when Britain sends more than 1,000 planes over Europe can be figured from the British report that it takes 56 persons to fly and maintain a Stirling bomber. This layout shows the sectional activities: (1) The air crew; (2) meteorological officer; (3) WAAF parachute packer; (4) flying control officer; (5) flight maintenance crew; (6) ground servicing crew; (7) bombing-up team; (8) tractor driver; (9) starter battery which is operated by maintenance crew; (10) and (11) oil and gasoline truck drivers.

RAF's Warplanes Overseas Are One-Fourth U. S.-Made

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—One fourth of the RAF's warplanes overseas and 13 per cent on the home front in the United Kingdom are United States-made, the British Information Service disclosed.

It gave these authorized statistics on the RAF:

United Kingdom

Air crews: 67 per cent British; 26 per cent from the Dominions; 7 per cent from Allied Nations.

Male ground personnel: 97 per cent British, 2 per cent Dominions; 1 per cent Allies.

Aircraft of operational types: 87 per cent British; 13 per cent American.

Overseas

Air crews: 83 per cent British; 15 per cent Dominions; 2 per cent Allies.

Male ground personnel: 99 per cent British; 1 per cent Dominions.

Aircraft of operational types: 75 per cent British; 25 per cent American.

Durban Citizens Asked To Aid 4,000 Evacuees

DURBAN, Natal, South Africa, July 9 (AP)—The Mayor of Durban asked families here yesterday to provide accommodation for 4,000 women and children evacuees from Egypt.

War Gives Bunnies Of Australia New Value to Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUNCESTON, Tasmania—The rabbit may not have the most desirable reputation in the eyes of the Australian farmer. Its habit of laying waste some hundreds of thousands of acres of good farmland and pasture has not increased its popularity. But as a partner in the war effort its work is not to be scoffed at.

The famous slouch hat, for example, always associated with the Australian forces, is made of rabbit's fur. So is the lining of the military great coats, and other parts of military clothing.

Moreover some $10,890,000 worth of urgently needed American currency was added to the credit side of the Australian ledger last year entirely through the export of rabbit skins to the United States.

So if the rabbit is a nuisance to the settler, he is not an unmitigated one.

Retaking of Burma By British Urged

By the Associated Press

London, July 9

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to London, said here the recapture of Burma by Britain "is imperative not only for continued and effective resistance by China but also for the strategy of the whole conflict."

"With Burma recovered China can become a base of operations to force Japan to disgorge its ill-gotten gains in the Philippines and elsewhere and can be equipped to aid Russia if it is attacked by the common enemy," he said.

He spoke at a meeting observing the fifth anniversary of the Chinese-Japanese war.

French Armament Pushed for Nazi Use

By Eyre Kasteliaz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While hundreds of French factories producing consumers' goods are closed down and their workers forced to work in German plants; the Germans are systematically extending and speeding up French armament production for their own use.

The extension of the Nazi war-economy to France has been greatly facilitated by the collaboration of French industrialists whose interests have long had been closely linked to German industrial trusts. Many of these representatives of the large business interests in France were definitely won to the Nazi cause when Hitler returned to them many of their plants which had been previously nationalized in 1936 by the Popular Front Government. Today some 90 per cent of the output of these plants is turned over to the Germans while only a small part of the production is used to equip the French armistice Army with modern arms.

Before 1936, the French armament industry was divided into government works or arsénaux, and private-owned factories, the possessed important factories in most important of which was the Schneider-Creuzot trust. This trust possessed important factories in Creuzot, Chalons-sur-Saône, Champagne-sur-Seine, La-Londe-les-Maures, Le Havre-Harfleur and Bordeaux and hired more than 50,000 workers. It was closely linked to the de Wendels, "kings" of French heavy industry. Both groups had important interests in Central Europe and, with German heavy industrialists, were a leading power in European industrial cartels.

Group of Great Power

Under the leadership of the Schneider-de Wendel group, the French armament industries always represented the most reactionary wing of the large industrialists in France. Their political influence was very great and more than once governments formed by the left-parties were opposed and actually forced to resign by their behind-the-scene influence. The struggle between the Government of the Third Republic and right-wing industrialists reached a climax when, in 1936, the Popular Front Government undertook to nationalize the most important part of the French armament industry. Twelve of the largest works or groups of works which produced ammunition, guns, and tanks formerly owned by Schneider, Renault, Brandt, Hotchkiss became Government property, and at the same time the numerous private aviation companies were pooled in six National Aircraft Construction Compagnies.

Despite the fact that the Government lavishly paid the former owners of the nationalized factories, the large industrialists now began to finance subversive right-wing movements in France and even to sabotage the French armament effort. Striking evidence of this was disclosed during the recent Riom war-guilt trial, when former Premier Edouard Daladier stated that the Schneider factory built a wall across its premises to prevent passage between the nationalized portion of the plant and the private shops. He also stated that another big armament industrialist removed official records late at night and that the leading automobile manufacturer Renault sabotaged the French tank production. The same men, however, ultimately became ardent supporters of the Vichy Government and of its policy of close collaboration with the conquerer.

Despite this, the Nazis did not treat the French industrialist friends very gently. One of the first acts of the German administration in France was to confiscate most of the raw-material resources from French industries. All the iron-ore pits, the coal mines and blast furnaces located in the eastern and northern provinces of France were put under direct German control. The French heavy industry thus became entirely dependent on German raw material supplies. On the other hand, however, the Germans dissolved many of the companies which had been established by the French Government and returned the works to their previous owners. The industrialists had to accept a large participation of German capital, which incidentally was furnished by French occupation payments and to admit the entry of German supervisors into the boards of directors. The majority of the industrialists consented to the deal and became ardent collaborators.

What Germany Is Getting

Today, tanks manufactured by Renault and Hotchkiss are used by Nazi armies on the battlefields of Russia. These tanks have been designed by French engineers and they have proved to be of high fighting-value. It was their quantity not their quality which was inferior when the Germans attacked France.

The Germans now have succeeded in speeding up the production of these engines. A Free French source recently indicated that 50,000 French workers are occupied in the Renault and Salmon works near Paris. At least 10 big plants near Paris are working for the German Army. The Schneider-Works in Creuzot specialize in the production of cannons which are being turned out in an increasing number. French armament production for Germany is by no means limited to the occupied territory. As early as fall, 1940, the French arsenal at Toulouse and several works near Marseilles were working full-time for Germany turning out ammunition, machine-guns, and submarine parts. French dockyards no less than the armament factories are in Germany's service. It has been rumored, furthermore, that several French warships which were unfinished when the Germans occupied the French Atlantic coast have been recently completed and taken over by the German Navy. At the same time, the French dockyards are building merchant vessels for the Axis. Early in 1941, the Vichy Government announced that the construction of several modern, high-speed merchant vessels, tankers and cold-storage ships was under way, allegedly to increase the French merchant fleet.

Information is particularly abundant concerning French aircraft construction for Germany. Official reports which had been smuggled to London discloses that Germany had placed orders for more than 2,000 airplanes in French factories. Other information, however, indicate that the German ordered no less than 10,000 planes of all kind to be delivered until the end of 1943. It is, however, unlikely that the French industry even though it has been reorganized by the Nazis is able to turn out so large a number of planes. In spring, 1940, the French aircraft factories produced barely 300 planes monthly. Attempting a speed up, the Nazis have thoroughly changed the previous organization of the French aircraft industry. The nationalized plants were turned over to their former owners, although the Nazis have the final word in their operation. Those factories which had remained independent were united in a German sponsored organization "Groupement d'Organisations de l'Aeronautique." The Germans have pooled their models with several French planes of high qualities. The French factories produce Messerschmitts, Junkers, Dorniers and other German planes and at the same time Dewoitines, Blochs, Bréguets. Several new aircraft factories have been recently completed, such as the plant near Toulouse, the Hispano-Suiza factory near Tarbes, the Gnôme et Rhône works at Limoges, the new factory near Bordeaux. The French aircraft production is supervised by two outstanding French aircraft producers—Louis Bréguet and Pierre Latécoère who are ardent collaborationists. The aircraft factories produce not only for the German "Luftwaffe" but for the new Vichy air force as well which disposes of 1,000 modern planes. Vichy has agreed with the Germans that every sixth airplane produced in French factories is to be turned over to the French Armistice Army.

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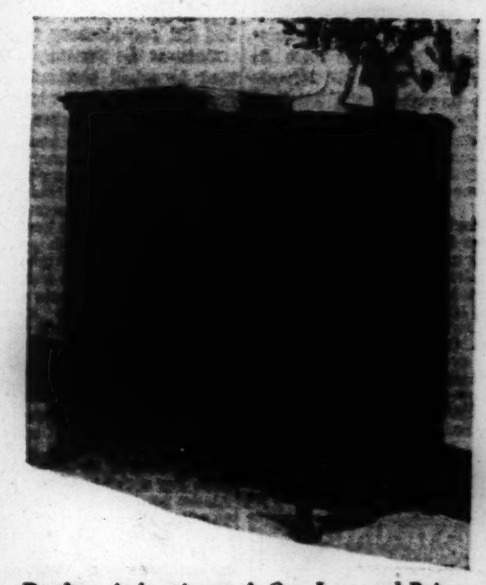

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British Desert Fighters Win 'Battle of Marne' in Egypt

Continued from Page 1

Africans holding the coast road and railway seemed to have been turned and their encirclement appeared to be imminent. Marshal Rommel must have thought his troubles were over and that he would be in Alexandria within a few hours.

It was then that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck mustered his remaining armor and guns and with the aid of New Zealanders pressing against the right flank of the German spearhead from the south, stopped the gap. The impossible was accomplished. The Germans saw victory snatched from under their noses.

The British themselves were in no position to press the attack to a point of forcing a German retreat. With the limited forces at their disposal, they had to be content with simply stopping the Axis advance. Now both sides are doing their utmost to build up their armor strength and to bring up reinforcements and supplies in order to seize the initiative which at present, like the outcome of the battle, hangs in the balance.

Rommel Apprehensive

The enemy obviously is apprehensive about a possible British counterattack before he can reform. He has shepherded his remaining armor behind a screen of powerful antitank guns and keeps it there while the Italian infantry divisions, which are considered most likely to become demoralized after several damaging brushes with the New Zealanders, have been carefully cushioned off to the rear behind German elements.

In his swift drive into Egypt, Marshal Rommel brought along all the forces he had piled up behind the Gazala Line including his entire Afrika Korps, the now familiar 21st and 15th Panzer Divisions, 90th Light Infantry Division, and the Italian Army which, besides its previous five infantry divisions and one armored "Ariete" Division, now includes the Littorio Division and a separate armored division. Hitherto the Littorio Division, while officially in North Africa, was held in reserve for gradually replenishing the Ariete Division. A considerable portion of the Littorio presumably was sunk en route, but it now has been filled out with a newly arrived battalion of the Centauro Division, another Italian armored division whose main forces still are in Italy.

This so far is the only indication that Marshal Rommel is receiving fresh units of reinforcements since the campaign started. The remainder of his army is the same old force with which he started.

Weaknesses Disclosed

The present halt has revealed glaringly losses and weaknesses that were less obvious during the advance. From a fighting standpoint, Marshal Rommel's army now behind El Alamein is not the strong force that conquered Tobruk. His tank strength in the field has dwindled and, while repaired vehicles constantly are coming up from the shop, his daily losses even during this quiet period are exceeding replacements. Great importance is attributed in this connection to a recent heavy Royal Air Force raid on enemy tank repair shops.

By comparison, British tank strength, after previous terrific losses, is being rebuilt gradually and systematically to something like attacking strength. Equally heartening is a revival of confidence. Tankmen here on the ridge with us have been in almost constant contact with the enemy since the campaign started. But already, after a week's lull, they are fed up with making faces at the enemy across no man's land and are eager for an attack. Each day, they say, while it brings more tanks of their own up from the workshop, also gives the enemy time to obtain reinforcements, dig himself in, and to lay mine fields.

Nazis Claim to Have Driven Between Two Soviet Armies

Continued from Page 1

full by the Germans in bringing up big reserves of matériel. The prodigal expenditure of their carefully budgeted resources began with the pumping of 50,000 tons of shells into Sevastopol in the 25 days that preceded the citadel's fall.

What observers here expect to see happen next is this: Field Marshal Fedor von Bock is expected to thrust all the weight he can through the gap between the Soviet Central and Southern Armies. Col. Gen. Ewald von Kleist will hammer hard at the Russian central forces to try to prevent reinforcements from reaching Marshal Timoshenko from the north at the same time that vigorous attacks threaten to develop from tentative Nazi movements northeast of Moscow in the Kalinen sector.

Alaska's War Council Unites Military and Civilian Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Alaska now has its own War Council, authorized by the President and directed by the Department of Interior, which will bring into close coordination civil and military defenses throughout the Territory. Gov. Ernest Gruening is head of the Council and with liaison officers from both the Navy and Army all branches of defense are tied into one integrated fighting machine.

Formation of such a Council is seen as important and needed but it does not mean that civilian defense, from the most remote native village to the Capital at Juneau, is not already closely organized. The newly formed Council simply means that every guerrilla rifleman, every first-aid unit, every raid warden becomes a part of the military program and procedure.

Civilian defense in Alaska is organized essentially as it is in the States, especially in the towns, with air-raid wardens, home-guard units, increased fire protection, increased patrol of water and power systems, plane interception corps, provision of shelters, first aid, and blackout training.

Cities of the Territory are well used to actual blackouts which, during the long, dark winter night, following Pearl Harbar, were a real hardship. No one knows better than Alaskans themselves, how close they are, geographically, to enemy territory, and defense precautions are taken accordingly.

Each city and town has its shelters well stocked with provisions, many of them under guard. Dugouts, both for civilian and military use, are common. There are cases where entrances to abandoned mines make good hiding places. In some instances city authorities have provided series of foxholes, in zigzag formation that they may not provide a target.

Stocking shelters and caches with food supplies and seeing that such supplies are well guarded is a large part of civilian preparedness. For months, cargo vessels to Alaska have gone laden with food supplies. Not only is provision made for both the military and civilian population but for the transient summer fishermen and cannery workers. Pacific American Fisheries has already provisioned its boats and canneries for month ahead.

Although the new War Council makes official connection between civil and military defenses, there has been close co-operation between Army posts and Navy bases, and the citizenry of nearby cities for over a year. Civilians have had expert training. In at least one of the cities a realistic air-raid drill included dive bombing and all that goes with actual raids.

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Nazis Claim Break Through Between Russian Armies

Continued from Page 1

front had "shaken" Soviet defenses west of the Don for a breadth of more than 300 miles and sent the Red Army into disorderly retreat, closely pursued by Nazi mechanized and air formations.

The communiqué dealt in broad generalizations, implying that a great German victory was in the making, but giving no supporting details or specific locations and leaving the situation open to speculation by use of the unusual word "shaken" in reference to Russian defenses.

These defenses were placed "west of the Don," and again there was no reference to the German claim in Tuesday's communiqué to the capture of Voronezh, 10 miles east of the Don.

German and German-allied troops are "in full movement" along the whole 300-mile line, the communiqué said.

Situation Serious On West Bank of Don

Moscow reports stated that a huge German force was accumulated for the Nazi Command's great offensive.

Dispatches said the situation was serious on the west bank, where some Red Army detachments were forced to retreat anew. The Germans occupied a number of points. But in the relatively narrow sector where the invaders had reached the river they appeared so far to have failed to cross in any great force.

The struggle for the Don developed into a pitched battle after the Germans failed in their original plan to slip swiftly across the stream and take the Russians by surprise.

Dispatches said that in repulsing the first German efforts to cross, the Red Army gained time to occupy vantage points on the east bank and organize a strong defense.

The Russians also struck at the flanks of the German salient on the west bank, where roads and ravines were jammed with hundreds of vehicles blocked by the failure of the vanguard to break through. Red airmen said the accumulation offered easy targets.

Many trucks as well as 60 tanks were reported destroyed in a single day's bombing of the west bank Tuesday.

Screening their thrusts with heavy artillery and aerial bombardments, the Germans nearly succeeded in organizing a crossing west of Voronezh, dispatches said, but the few units which reached the east bank achieved no important gains.

289 Russian Tanks Reported Destroyed

The Germans claimed to have destroyed 289 Russian tanks thus far.

In the rear area south of Rzhev, 130 miles west of Moscow on the Central Front, encircled Soviet forces are under attack from all sides and have been pressed more closely together, it was announced.

There was every indication that the Red Army was maintaining order in the face of the violent offensive.

In the counterattacks, cavalry played a striking role. One unit of horsemen reported it had burned 12 enemy tanks and killed 500 troops in recapturing an inhabited point.

The Red Air Force, in formations of 15 to 20 low-flying "Stormers," was bombing German concentrations of tanks and troops, dispatches said.

During Monday, the Stormers attacked particularly heavily in the central Voronezh sector, checking the enemy advance.

That night, explosive and shrapnel bombs were reported to have wrecked German pontoon bridges and to have enveloped in smoke the German tanks massed on the west bank.

This gave the enemy no opportunity for further crossings and Red Army troops were able to regroup to meet new assaults.

Maneuvers:

Allied Troops 'Battle' In Northern Ireland

United States, Canadian and British troops in Northern Ireland completed today eight gruelling days of battle practice, the first in which the great Allied forces in Ulster have joined.

British soldiers who have been in the field for almost three years and Americans with about 18 months training in the United States and Ulster "fought" together and against each other in the first such maneuver in the European theater of operations.

An attack by United States armored formations halted the big push of the opposing force.

Maj. Gen. Russel P. Hartle, Commander of United States Forces in Northern Ireland, directed British troops which opposed joint British-United States forces headed by Maj. Gen. V. H. B. Majendie, chief of the Northern Defense Zone.

Directing all the maneuvers was Gen. H. E. Franklyn, Commander of British troops in Northern Ireland.

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Associated Press

A Friend in Need Is a Friend Indeed

Lieut. C. J. Horne (right), of the South African Air Force, shows how he used his one-place plane to rescue Maj. J. Meeker (left) after the latter's ship had crashed in the North African desert. The Lieutenant picked up the Major and carried him back to the base in his own small craft.

China:

Japanese Force Captures Railway

The Japanese have closed the last gap in the Kiangsi-Chekiang Railroad, gaining complete control of that segment of the overland supply route they are attempting to stretch from Shanghai to Singapore, a Chinese Army spokesman acknowledged today.

He said the Japanese finally wrested the rail line from the Chinese July 1. This bore out Japan's claim, made that day.

To the south, in Central Kiangsi Province, the spokesman said, two Japanese attempts to pocket large Chinese forces were frustrated.

He said the Japanese used 30,000 men in the maneuver but that the Chinese were able to withdraw to the west from the second effort to trap them and now were fighting among the Yu Hua Mountains.

The invaders first tried to encircle the Chinese farther east, he said.

The Japanese apparently sought to cut off the Chinese by striking through a gap between the mountains and the Kan River, to the north.

The spokesman said the Chinese, however, held their positions on the south bank of the river, wiping out Japanese forces as they attempted to cross.

Meanwhile American bombing planes made another damaging attack on Hankow, Japan's main base in the interior of China, July 6, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced.

Oil storage and wharves were raided and eight fires were left burning in the target area of the great city on the Yangtze River, a communiqué said.

The war bulletin also said that in an attack on Hankow, on July 2, bombers damaged wharves and warehouses and probably damaged enemy shipping.

Since regular American Air Force planes have begun operating in China, Hankow has been attacked three times, the first time on July 1.

Raids on Britain:

Nazi Bombs Cause Heavy Casualties

Although recent German raids on Britain have not been on a scale of the heaviest blitzes of September, 1940, and April, 1941, the British people still are taking punishment from the air.

Only 57 nights in the first six months of 1942 were free of German raiders. In April, 1942, casualty figures shot up to 938 killed and 998 injured, according to the British Press Service. In May, the latest returns issued, there was a drop to 399 killed and 425 injured.

Indications are that the figures for June—which will include casualties in raids on Canterbury, Weston-super-Mare, Norwich, and Southampton—will be on about the same level as those for May.

The upswing in the last three months is the result of Hitler's much vaunted "Baedeker" raids. Under the "Baedeker" schedule, Exeter was attacked on April 23 and 24 and on May 4; Bath on April 25 and 26; Norwich on April 27; York on April 29 and Canterbury on June 1 and 6.

On June 28, the Luftwaffe shifted its attention from historical beauty spots to a crowded seaside resort and attacked Weston-super-Mare.

British Raids:

Wilhelmshaven And Wesermünde Bombed

A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers attacked Wilhelmshaven, German naval base and submarine building center, Wednesday night, their first attack on Germany since the night of July 2, the British Air Ministry announced.

Four bombers were missing, it added.

The Germans said Wilhelmshaven and Wesermünde, port at the mouth of the Weser River 20 miles east of Wilhelmshaven, were bombed. They reported three of the invading aircraft were shot down.

Fighter Command aircraft at the same time attacked enemy airdromes and other objectives in Occupied France. The Air Ministry said they intercepted and destroyed two German bombers.

The raid on Germany followed five nights of bad weather. The only other raid there this month was the July 2 attack on Bremen.

Egypt:

Nazi Lines Harried By British Planes

British fighter-bombers, in day-long assaults despite dust storms, smashed at Axis vehicles and landing grounds in the Western Desert, following a sharp night raid by ground troops who destroyed a number of German cannon, a communiqué reported today.

The British planes concentrated particularly in the southern sector some 70-odd miles west of Alexandria, where Nazi General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has folded back his line to avoid being outflanked.

An unstated number of Axis planes, refueling on the landing ground at El Daba, were attacked and eight were shot out of the air during the day's operations, the British said.

Like the land raid Tuesday night, the aim was to keep the Axis invaders shaken up and deprived of sorely needed rest and reinforcements.

The loss of six British planes was acknowledged.

The Italians claimed motorized German-Italian columns had forced British "elements" to retreat and had occupied "some important positions" in the region of El Alamein.

Nazis Censor Mail To and From Front

Recorded by CBS
New York, July 9

Telegrams from the people of Bremen to their men at the front will be subject to strict censorship by the National Socialist Party, the British Radio reported in a German-language broadcast.

It was reported a few weeks ago that mail from the Russian Front would not be delivered to Bremen until it had been carefully scrutinized by the censors.

Thus the censorship is seen as having a double purpose—to conceal from the men at the front the extent of the damage caused by the mass RAF raid on Bremen on June 25 and also to prevent inhabitants of the stricken city from learning of the destruction of the 71st Infantry Division from Bremen in the fighting outside Sevastopol.

Sinkings:

Nazis Claim 6 Ships Sunk Off Britain

A German motor torpedo boat flotilla has sunk six merchant ships totaling 19,000 tons, including tankers, from a convoy off the English coast, the German High Command said today.

The German craft were said to have "carried out their attack in the face of the British escort."

The United States Navy Department announced that a small Latvian merchant vessel had been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast and survivors landed at an East Coast port.

The Navy also announced that a small Canadian merchant vessel was torpedoed several weeks ago off the northern coast of South America and that survivors now had been landed at a Gulf Coast port.

South African naval authorities announced that a 5,500-ton United States vessel which went aground near Dassen Island off the Cape of Good Hope in a fog Tuesday had sunk while being towed toward port. The crew was saved. The vessel's name was not disclosed.

Potatoes Harvested By 'Shock Troops'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—With labor scarce, due to the large amount of defense work under way in North Carolina and high wages paid by contractors, farmers are having to exercise ingenuity in getting crops harvested. So far, they have proved equal to the occasion.

Auto loads of Florida Negroes, working their way up the coast, have supplied the emergency labor necessary in many sections of the trucking area of the East. More than 2,500 of these "shock-troop laborers" have harvested this year's bumper potato crop in half the time required normally, while the number was about one third of that usually assigned to this task.

Balkan Guerrillas in Italy

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—The Office of War Information said today foreign broadcasts had disclosed that Balkan guerrillas, employing hit-and-run tactics, have invaded Italian territory as far west as Trieste, where a clash with Italian troops was reported.

The guerrilla armies, striking from the forests and mountains, are forcing the Axis to divert troops and matériel badly needed on the Russian and African fronts, OWI reported. The agency said the broadcasts indicated that patriotic armed bands in Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria were striking at isolated Axis garrisons, supply depots, and communications.

"Large-scale operations by Axis troops are in progress against the Balkan partisans serving under the almost legendary Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch," OWI's announcement continued. "An official report published in a Croat newspaper says German and Italian troops are engaged in a punitive expedition supported by air power. A Rome broadcast speaks of 'large-scale mopping-up operations in the Balkan zone.'

"Himmler is reported to have issued orders that in districts where the guerrillas are operating and in localities where German officers and soldiers are killed, the inhabitants of entire communities are to be exterminated."

One Italian newspaper reported that "a circle of protective loyalty surrounds the guerrillas," OWI added, commenting that the Italians did not underestimate the menace of the partisans.

What's in a Name? Mayor Finds Out

By the Associated Press
London, July 9

Mayor R. G. Wharan of Chelsea, one of London's largest boroughs, decided to have a party in the Town Hall for American soldiers from Chelsea, Mass.—and promptly received a lesson in geography.

"What about the Chelseas in Iowa, Alabama, Wisconsin, Vermont and Oklahoma?" someone asked.

The Mayor, who previously had exchanged radio greetings with Chelsea, Mass., was equal to the occasion.

"Let them all come," he said. "Any American service man from any Chelsea is heartily welcome."

Maintenance Strike On Detroit Transport

DETROIT, July 9—An estimated 1,000 maintenance workers of Detroit's Department of Street Railway Garages, quit work this morning in a dispute that arose when "two or three" employees refused to join a Congress of Industrial Organizations local union, Fred Nolan, general manager, announced.

Transportation facilities were not affected today, Mr. Nolan said, but difficulties will arise if the strike continues through another 24 hours. An eventual shutdown is possible, he added.

The company operates street car and bus lines in this war-busy industrial city.

Tirpitz Torpedoed in Barents, Russian Communique Claims

Continued from Page 1

locating and trailing convoys for the purpose of transmitting radio information to U-boats which permitted them to assume positions favorable for launching their attacks.

In anticipation of the all-out assault Hitler has launched against the Russians, every effort has been made to bolster their supplies. Streams of war material have been diverted by the United States and Great Britain from other fronts where they would have been put to good use, in an endeavor to keep the Russians going until the United Nations could relieve the pressure by establishing a second front in Europe.

Of the several routes over which material could reach Russia, the most satisfactory from the standpoint of using the dwindling supply of shipping most economically is the one leading through Arctic waters to Murmansk and Archangel.

Summer Danger to Convoys

All last winter convoys ploughed through these icy waters under the welcome cover of nights around 20 hours long. But with the approach of summer this protection gradually disappeared until a condition quite the reverse now obtains in that in the vicinity of North Cape the summer sun never sets.

The exact routes through the Arctic followed by convoys is a military secret, but it can be assumed that they are varied to suit the season of the year. And it is not probable that successive convoys are scheduled to follow identical routes.

Due to a peculiar quirk of nature the last traces of the once gigantic Gulf Stream warms the Arctic coast of Europe as far as the entrance to the White Sea.

Consequently, the northern shores of Norway and Finland are practically ice free throughout the entire year, and there are two good ice-free ports, Petsamo in Finland, and Murmansk, a modern well-equipped port connected with Leningrad and other parts of Russia by rail.

Farther east is Archangel on the White Sea, another well-developed Russian port, the usefulness of which is hampered by being ice-bound for seven or eight months of the year. Ice breakers usually manage to keep at least a semblance of traffic moving except in unusually severe winter weather.

Polar Pack's Habits

It is estimated that about two-thirds of the Arctic Ocean is filled with the Polar Pack, a heavy drift ice with an occasional iceberg and frequent 20 to 30 foot hummocks.

However, the Polar Pack approaches the Lapland and Murman coasts no closer than 200 miles regardless of the season of the year.

It would, therefore, seem reasonable to assume that during the season of long hours of darkness, convoys would strike across into Barents Sea along routes clear of the ice fields, but now that the long days are here, the European coast is probably given as wide a berth as possible.

Convoys may go well north, possibly as far as Bear Island or perhaps just south of Spitzbergen, although there is the possibility that Nazi planes may be operating from this island which was the successful objective of one of the initial Commando raids. Hardly submarines, however, because these vessels are easily damaged by ice, and a ship can reduce the submarine menace by threading its way through masses of floating ice.

Strong gales and snowstorms can be expected in the Arctic at almost any season of the year, but especially in winter. These are conditions which of course effectively dispose of submarine or plane activities, but are not sought by merchant vessels except under duress of dire necessity.

European Coast Fogs

In summer, due to the temperature differences of water and air, fogs are prevalent along the north coast of Europe. Such fogs banks are havens into which ships gladly plunge to escape the searching eyes of enemy planes.

The northern coast of Norway and Finland are indented by one sheltered fiord after another, almost any of which affords an ideal base for both submarines and sea planes. In addition, there are many grassy stretches frequented by the Laplanders and their herds of reindeer, which are probably utilized for Nazi land planes.

Unquestionably convoy protection is afforded which approximates as nearly as possible the methods found satisfactory in the Atlantic approaches to Great Britain. However, convoys plying the Arctic are a long distance from supporting bases, and cannot be afforded the same measure of protection by long-range planes, which, aside from the absence of conveniently located bases, are further handicapped by fog or other atmospheric disturbances.

In view of the considerable number of convoys destined for Russian Arctic ports which get through without attracting attention, it would seem that the occasional attack, which is always made the subject for a bombastic Nazi radiocast, is the result of an unfortunate break in the weather that permits the convoy being spotted through rifts in the clouds or fog or perhaps the unhappy blundering of the convoy directly into the path of a submarine.

Nazis at High Tide

Germany's attack on Russia is now at flood tide, and there is every indication that Hitler has unleashed his long-expected now-or-never offensive on all fronts. In North Africa the result is still in the balance. In the Crimea Nazi arms have triumphed, and there are indications that Russian defense of the road to the Caucasus is sorely taxed.

Last year's surge of German armies took a heavy toll of Russia's capacity for producing war materials, and it has since looked to its allies to supply deficiencies.

Only two effective routes remain available, through the Arctic and Persian Gulf. The present slashing Nazi attack in southern Russia threatens to cut the Soviet forces involved off from rail communication with Moscow and the Arctic ports.

Should this German strategy be realized, severed Russia will have to be supplied from the north and from the south, and with both of the existent supply routes becoming increasingly important, convoys will continue to travel the Arctic despite occasional losses.

Florida Harvesting Heavy Crop of Oats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Roaring tractors are harvesting the biggest oat crop in years in West Florida, as the combines rattle over 12,000 acres and this great feed makes its comeback appearance in the Peninsula State.

At one time, several decades ago, Florida raised as high as 40,000 acres of oats annually, but crown rust reduced the crops to a mere fraction.

Experiment with varieties that had excellent resistance to rust, has brought about continued acreage until this year there are 2,000 more acres than in 1941 and almost twice as many as in the preceding year.

In addition to the 12,000 acres harvested this year, many more acres were planted for pasture and conservation since oats make an ideal grazing crop.

Boy Actor to Receive $2,250 a Week in Films

LOS ANGELES (AP)—At 18, Freddie Bartholomew, film actor, will make $2,250 a week for the next year.

A one-year contract with Columbia Pictures was approved in Superior Court July 7. The Court also gave its sanction to a contract between Jane Withers, 16, and Republic, which will pay her from $10,000 to $20,000 a picture during the next three years, on a sliding scale.

Mexican Plane Crash

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, July 9 (AP)—Arturo Fierro, brother of Col. Roberto Fierro, Commander of the Mexican Air Force, and five others were killed Tuesday when their plane crashed into the sea near the Pacific Coast town of Puerto Vallarta. Four other persons were injured seriously.

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70 Alleged Bundists Fall Into FBI Net in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—While the trial of the eight submarine-borne Nazi saboteurs continued in greatest secrecy in Washington, the pattern of the Government's swift drive against the German-American Bund unfolded here today following arrest of 70 additional members of the allegedly defunct "Heil Hitler" organization in the Metropolitan Area.

Brushing aside the camouflage of singing societies, sports groups and other organizational cloaks which have hidden Bund activities since its formal disbanding some months ago, the Justice Department was busily indicting former leaders on conspiracy charges and arresting rank-and-file Bund members for carrying out orders of their leaders.

Since last week end, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents have taken into custody 101 Bundists from coast to coast, including the 29 national sectional and local leaders indicted on July 7, and alien arrests are expected to continue. The 70 seized yesterday were sent to detention quarters on Ellis Island.

What Government Charges

In two federal grand jury indictments returned thus far, the Government's plan appeared in the charging of 29 leaders with conspiring to have their subalterns evade the Selective Service and Alien Registration Acts of 1940. The evasions, the indictments charge, were ordered in special "Bundesbefehls" or commands, which told rank and file members that they were to resist service in the Army and cover up their Bund activities by filling out falsely their alien registration forms.

In reserve, the Justice Department continued to hold a powerful threat: that of denaturalization proceedings against all citizens born in Germany. Twenty-seven petitions in denaturalization have already been filed by the Government, among them one against Fritz Kuhn, jailed as Bund "Führer" in January, 1940. Once such naturalized citizens lost their citizenship, they would become enemy aliens and have to prove that they were not dangerous to America's internal security before they could regain liberty.

Many Women Are Held

P. E. Foxworth, Assistant Director of the F. B. I., said the 70 alien Bund members arrested yesterday fell into two groups: members of the prospective Citizen League, made up of persons who hold first citizenship papers, and "Foerderers," or persons sympathetic to the Bund who made regular contributions to it. The two groups, including many women, he said, had been set up by Kuhn in 1938 and they made up the backbone of the Bund's underground organization since Pearl Harbor.

The movement was concentrated in New York in Yorkville hiking, singing and social societies, according to United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa.

Mr. Correa's investigation, begun several months ago, was made difficult by the reluctance of witnesses to talk. Of the 29 leaders rounded up, John August Grill, changed his plea from innocent to guilty, however, and the possibility appeared that he would give further information to the Government.

Meanwhile, the arrest of Bundists continued in German-American centers all over the nation. In Minneapolis, Carl Frederick Berg, a former leader, sought to commit suicide after arrest. In Pittsburgh, two alleged former leaders denied any connection with the Nazi-saluting organization. Two other alleged local leaders were picked up in Buffalo, as the Justice Department prepared to continue arresting, questioning and probing until the entire anti-American organization is rooted out.

Noted Benefactor of U. S. Corn, Dr. Shull, Resigns From Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., July 9 (AP)—Dr. George H. Shull, noted botanist whose experiments increased the value of the United States corn crop by $150,000,000 a year, has retired from the Princeton University faculty after 27 years of teaching.

Despite the great value of his crossing pure line varieties of self-fertilized corn to produce a hybrid plant with a yield of 10 to 40 per cent above ordinary corn, the discovery brought no financial return to the former Ohio farm boy.

Dr. Shull produced the hybrid while engaged in research for the Carnegie Institute at Cold Springs Harbor, N. Y., from 1904 to 1915.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace made the first commercial use of Dr. Shull's discovery in 1922, when he founded the Iowa Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company to sell hybrid seed corn. Only 4 per cent of the total United States corn acreage in 1937 was hybrid, but by 1941 the hybrid corn acreage had reached 75 per cent.

A youth on a farm in Clark County, Ohio, Dr. Shull developed his scientific interest in plants while studying at Antioch College in Ohio. After graduating in 1901, he took his Doctor of Philosophy degree in botany at the University of Chicago in 1904.

Dr. Shull came to Princeton in 1915 as professor of botany and genetics, after confirming his hybrid corn discovery.

He has been a member of the Princeton Borough Board of Education since 1928 and President of the Board since 1936.

He has done a great deal of genetic research at Princeton, as well as teaching. He also founded a scientific journal, "Genetics," in 1916 and served as its managing editor for 10 years.

Three of Dr. Shull's six children have graduated from Princeton University, and another is now an undergraduate.

Seattle Strike Vote Not Taken

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9 (AP)—War production stood still in Seattle foundries yesterday while members of the Molders and Foundry Workers' Union met for a vote on the issue of asking strike sanction from the American Federation of Labor international, but a press committee reported last night the vote was never taken.

Instead, the committee reported, the wage situation will remain in status quo until July 20. If employers fail to meet wage demands by that date, or the problem of negotiation is not settled by the War Labor Board, the committee said, another meeting will be held for a possible strike sanction vote.

Two Nations Contest U. S. Bid for Rubber

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 9 (AP)—Argentina and Uruguay are contesting a United States bid for purchase of Bolivia's exportable rubber supply, it was learned last night.

The Bolivian Government's decision may rest on negotiations which Minister of Finance Joaquin Espada and Minister of Economy Albert Crespo now are conducting in Washington.

Argentina wants the entire annual output of 1,200 tons, offering to return 30 per cent of the amount in manufactured articles. Uruguay made an offer for 600 tons.

The producers are inclined to prefer the United States, which offered a long-term contract as well as bonuses in event production exceeds 1,500 tons a year. Experts say the production could be stepped up to 20,000 tons if sufficient workers are available.

'Cicarelli's Circus' Trains Soldiers

Obstacle course at fort in Wyoming conditions men at increasing tempo in eight weeks.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT F. E. WARREN, Wyo.—Tall or short, thin or stout, officer or selectee, all must traverse "Cicarelli's Circus." All in a day's training is the obstacle course known as "Cicarelli's Circus" at this Quartermaster Replacement Training Center.

Obstacle courses, designed by the engineering division of the War Department, are for the physical development and conditioning of the selectees. The courses are only at camps which are training centers. All company officers, enlisted cadre and trainees traverse the course, the company commander leading his men through.

At Fort Warren, the course is named for Maj. Virginio Cicarelli, director of basic military training, who supervised its construction. Major Cicarelli, a Regular Army man, has been stationed at Fort Warren for 15 years. The natural terrain at this Post was an asset to the construction of a tricky obstacle course because of the rolling hills and streams. At the beginning of their training period, the men walk through the course. Subsequent trips are made at faster speed as the men become more proficient in surmounting the barricades. The course is 650 yards in length, has 16 obstacles. The first is a two-foot hurdle, an easy beginning; then a six-foot water jump over the creek; next an eight-foot wall. The man pulls himself to the top of the wall by means of ropes and then jumps to the ground on the other side. Next is a four-foot breastworks, into which the men jump and climb out on the far side. Then the 12-foot rope swing, the trick being to swing across the 12-foot span, gaining a footing on the farther side, without falling into the creek below. Next are horizontal ladders across the stream, a tire field, a five-foot rail fence, and the cat-walk made of 2x6 boards across the stream, with the two-inch side for the men to walk on. Then the bane to the fat boy, the pipe field, 18-inch pipes through which the men must crawl; on to the barbed wire entanglement; fire trench; another hurdle; an anti-tank ditch with water running through it. Then the 12-foot vertical ladders, up and down; over the last six-foot breastworks to the finish.

The men traverse the course about three times a week during their eight-weeks training period. At the end of the training period, they cover the course, carrying field pack and rifle, in approximately seven minutes. The object of the course is not to run against time, it is to make them fit for any maneuvers, to teach them to surmount barricades.

Running "Cicarelli's Circus" obstacle course literally is a circus to participants and spectators.

Quartermaster Replacement Center

At Fort Francis E. Warren in Wyoming

"Cicarelli's Circus" is a series of obstacles which new soldiers negotiate at constantly increasing speed as a training stunt. Top: Hurdle barrier, part of the toughening process for selectees. Next below: One of the 16 hazards for trainees at Fort Francis E. Warren, this scaling practice with packs. Third down from top: Swinging over a 12-foot water hazard. These are not Tarzans but some of 7,000 selectees under full packs and rifle. Bottom: Walking the narrow edge of a plank to develop balance and agility.

Rubber 'Walks' Dug In Phoenix Salvage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Rubber is found in the strangest places! Even in the bottoms of irrigation ditches, and serving as garden walks.

Boys swimming in one of the hundreds of miles of canals criss-crossing Salt River Valley, brought up an old tire. This gave them an idea. The irrigation district doesn't like it, but people just will use canals for the dumping of refuse. So the boys went deliberately hunting for more tires tossed into the water when a worn-out casing was something to be got out of the way.

They found hundreds of tires. So did other boys who heard about it and went swimming and rubber collecting at the same time.

At Ajo, a big copper camp, somebody suddenly remembered that for years employees in the ore concentrating mill had been carrying home rubber belting that had passed its usefulness. A full inch thick, from 36 to 50 inches wide, the belting made excellent walks. These walks, hundreds of yards of them, were dug out of the soil. They helped to make Ajo one of the leading towns of Arizona in poundage of rubber collected per capita.

Government Employees Lose Rubber Seat Pads

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Government workers yesterday made one of the hardest sacrifices to the rubber collection campaign.

Crews went through Government buildings snatching hundreds of rubber seat pads.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.
Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
First Sunday
Morning, 11.76mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m).
Christian Science Radio Broadcast at 10:15 p. m. Service at 10:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
The Christian Science Monitor Views News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building
Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.
Mondays to Fridays, 9.79mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 8:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).
Christian Science Programs
Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).
Christian Science Lectures
Sunday, July 12, auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Brooklyn, New York, repeated by transcription by studio of WRUL at 7 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.33mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Also by transcription Monday, July 13, at 9:45 a. m., 17.79mc (16.9m), 15.33mc (19.5m).
Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours, and 1 hours additional for British Double Summer Time.

Draft of Youths Doubted by May

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Predicting the war would end "probably in 1942 and unquestionably in 1943," Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said today there would be no need for the Army to induct married men or youths in the 18- and 19-year group.

The information on which he based the prediction, the Kentuckian told reporters, was "a military secret," obtained since the recent apparent Russian reverses.

The assertion that the drafting of married men and boys under 20 would be unnecessary, Mr. May said, was based on Selective Service records. The War Department has not requested that youths of 18 and 19 years be drafted and Mr. May said he would oppose any such request if made.

Best estimates, based on the recent registration of 18- and 19-year-old boys, Mr. May said, showed there were approximately 3,125,000 in this group.

Job of Policing World Put Up to U. S.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., July 9—The United States must exercise decisive power in world affairs in order to maintain the balance of future peace, Prof. Nicholas J. Spykman of Yale University told the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs here last night.

Dr. Spykman, author of "America's Strategy in World Politics" and present instructor of the United States Army's School of Military Government, advocated a regional balance of power in different parts of the world but warned that a system of security cannot be set up and expect to operate by itself.

"Our strength must remain available to preserve the balance of power thus established," he said, "in order to neutralize the differentials, and because a balance of power is essentially an unstable equilibrium that needs constant attention and adjustment.

"The post-war policy of the United States will have to operate in a world of power politics and it should be guided by a political strategy which demands the preservation of a balance of power in Europe and Asia.

"The First World War should have taught us that the power relations of Europe were of major concern to us, and now we are having our second bitter lesson," he stated. "The efforts and sacrifices of this second war should remind us that it is easier to balance a differential when it is small than when it is large."

Says Prospect Awes U. S.

Dr. Spykman was not too hopeful that the United States would bring itself to exercise the power necessary to secure itself from future war. He expressed the view that Americans are really half afraid to win War War II because they do not have the confidence that America can use justly the power it obtains by winning the war, despite the successful job done on a hemispheric scale by Monroe and Jefferson. He held that the United States is more afraid of the responsibility of setting up a just balance of power in the world than of leaving the job to Hitler or Hirohito.

Dr. Spykman's plea for a return to the geographic foundation for national security laid in the Monroe Doctrine and the Louisiana Purchase was one of a series of institute discussions on the role of the United States in the peace to come.

U. S. Imperialism in Latin America has been fully liquidated and will not return after the war because Americans are essentially a "non-imperialistic people," Prof. Samuel Flagg Hemis, another Yale University professor predicted, while Harold D. Lasswell, Director of War Communications Research at the Library of Congress advocated early formation of a United Nations Commission on Production and Relief to study questions connected with demobilization and reconstruction.

Backs Power Theory

The balance of power theory, advanced by Dr. Spykman as the only basis for a successful peace was given philosophic backing by Mr. Lasswell in the statement:

"As champions of freedom we stand for the principle of balance versus predominance, of flexibility versus regimentation. We know," he added, "that we have not fallen victim to the vicious quietism in the presence of evil that has stultified the German people and rendered them easy prey to destructive elements."

Alternatives to acceptance of the responsibility of establishing the balance of power both in Europe and in the far East, Dr. Spykman warned, will be a return to either of two delusions that brought World War II so closely on the heels of World War I—that the United States' greatness will make it secure or that it is protected by oceans.

Must Crush Prussianism

Describing how to Virginians, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe palyed power politics, Dr. Spykman said that Jefferson ended the threat of British and Spanish encirclement by the Louisiana Purchase, assuring continental security for all time, while Monroe headed off a second great threat to the entire Western Hemisphere from two sides by the promulgation of his famous doctrine. Objective of United States peace policy, he said, should be a continuation of the policies laid down by Monroe and Jefferson and their application on a world scale.

Reconstruction of Germany calls for elimination of the "caste of Prussian landlords who have exploited the entire German population as a means of protecting their special interests," Mr. Lasswell told the Institute.

"From the German people, cradled in moral defeatism, we can," he said, "expect little until their social structure has been changed; until a thoroughgoing redirection of their systems of education has strengthened the dynamic qualities of the people and allowed them to attain a level of positive morality."

Establishment of Commissions on Production and Relief, proposed by Mr. Lasswell, would, he said, "indicate that America does not intend to walk out on the peace," at the same time, he pointed out that such commissions might lead nowhere unless there is a genuine campaign "against the economic illiteracy of the common man."

"In the past, our communications policy," he said, "has fallen down on one of the biggest parts of its job. We have not shared with the common man a dependable account of how our system works. A sound communications policy will close the gap between the common man of America and the common man of social science; and war is the time to do it."

Mr. Lasswell suggested that Congress, through such inquiries as those conducted by the Truman Committee, should be relied on to call attention to abuses needing to be corrected in order to mobilize the productive power of the nation.

Welcomes Healthy Criticism

"We must rely upon the Senate and the House to provide an outlet for news and comment ample enough to keep a healthy gripe going on in this country. We must depend upon the Congress to sustain the civilian agencies in their traditional joust with the secretive tendencies of so many members of the armed services."

Speaking at a session devoted to inter-American affairs, Professor Bemis defended United States past policy toward Latin America as "essentially an anti-imperialistic policy, accompanied by some painful and far-reaching blunders. One of these 'blunders,' he indicated, was the method by which Theodore Roosevelt 'took' the Canal Zone.

"But the Canal itself," he added, "was an indispensable necessity to the defense and liberty of the New World as well as of the United States, and to the liberation of the United Nations today. It was the symbol of an imperialism against imperialism."

How Axis Threatens New World

Professor Bemis took sharp issue with inter-American observers who believe even this "protective imperialism" will return as an American policy after the war. "If assurances are needed of the unresurrectable demise of imperialism in the United States," he said, "We have the inherent anti-imperialism of the people of this republic; the pledges of the Atlantic Charter and of the master lend-lease agreements and the authoritative voice of Undersecretary of State Welles."

There is great danger to the New World from imperialism, today, Professor Bemis pointed out, but the threat comes from the Axis, not the United States.

"If they win the war," he warned, "they will completely upset the balance of power on which the liberties of the New World have rested hitherto, and will destroy our republics, and subject our peoples to a slavery of imperialism that will make the good neighbors of the South yearn for the happy golden bygone days of the dead 'Colossus of the North' and benevolent imperialism that they once so detested."

Walter H. C. Laves, of the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, told the same session that there is nothing provincial about inter-American relations. "We seek a greater solidarity among the American states that there may be more understanding and solidarity among all men," he said.

An army of 9,000,000 volunteers has already found their place in useful civilian defense jobs, Jonathan Daniels, Assistant OCD Director, said in a speech at last night's session.

"What can we do?" becomes more and more a question from people and places which have not even looked around them where they are which is where they must serve America, he said. "Can we do it? is the more important question."

Mobile Suit Hits OPA Rent Ceilings

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—Constitutionality of the Emergency Price Control Act has been challenged by a Mobile property owner who requested a Federal court to issue an order restraining officials from enforcing rent ceilings set up in this district.

The suit, filed by R. Lyles Hatter, named as defendants Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Attorney General Francis Biddle, and Henry J. Kittrell, Mobile Defense Rental Director for the OPA. Mr. Hatter contended the Act is "repugnant to the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States because it denies the plaintiff use of his property without due process of law."

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Hudson Frontier

By Erick Berry

Author of "Whistle Round the Bend," "Look Her Through," "Go and Find Wind," etc.

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter One

With dusk and the increasing cold the short March day was ending. From down on the frozen Hudson the stockade and fort at the top of the hill had almost seemed afire. But from here, the market square, half way up it, she could begin to see the bonfire the boys had kindled, whose red glow shone cheerfully on earthworks and palisade defenses. As Lydia hurried up the last steep slope of Jonkers Hill, the wooden runners of her sled squeaking in the cold behind her, the murmur of voices came to her, and the clack of the sentry's musket as he turned on his beat. A shout of warning. She dodged aside, tugging her light runner into a snowbank as a boy whizzed past.

At the Bonfire

Young folk had gathered in groups of their Companies on the River below; but as Lydia topped the rise she saw that a score of the more elderly citizens still lingered about the fire, watching the start-off of the sleds.

". . . And so you see . . ." that was Father, talking with Colonel Somerton, who commanded the garrison at Fort Albany " . . . why we old Dutchmen have shut our counting houses and trading stores to plod our way up the hill. It is to stand around this fire and boast to each other how we had the fastest sled in all the Young Companies . . . many years ago. We all had the fastest!"

There was a chuckle from bystanders.

The Colonel with his white hair and little pointed beard was nice, or, as Groetmoeder would say, nice for an Englishman. He laughed, then caught sight of Lydia and made a deep bow.

"Lydia, my dear," said Father, "allow me to present to you Ensign Martin Cochran, newly arrived to our Albany garrison."

A tall young officer, with face pink as a new born piglet, clicked heavy booted heels, swept off his wide felt hat, thrust back his silver sword hilt and achieved a bow even deeper than the Colonel's.

It was nice to meet a stranger, someone who did not know that you were still not quite fifteen, though you looked much older. Someone who might not, right at first, notice the little bend in your nose and remind you of the day you fell out of the pear tree.

An Embarrassing Moment

Lydia allowed the brief pause which Groetmoeder had taught her, then answered the bow with a formal curtsey. But forgetting the sled at her heels, she would have tipped backwards if the officer hadn't caught her. And, oh bother him, he was grinning from ear to ear, just as though he thought it was funny! Oh why couldn't he have tripped over that grand sword of his instead!

"I trust," she made the words as coldly formal as she could, "you will find our city of Albany to your liking, sir."

When he bowed once more she knew it was in mockery.

"Your father, my dear," said the Colonel, "has been kind enough to offer Martin the hospitality of his house. Since our reinforcements arrived last week, we are overcrowded at the Fort."

Schenectady, only a half day's march to the northwest, had been attacked by French and Indians earlier in the winter. The four hundred inhabitants had almost all been slain or captured, and every house burned. Albany had been put into a state of siege, and kept so. When small parties of English soldiers struggled up the snow-bound Hudson, the city had warmly welcomed these reinforcements to the garrison of the fort. But it was one thing warmly to welcome reinforcements to the garrison, and quite another to accept them in your home. Why had Father issued such an invitation to the young officer? Wait till Groetmoeder heard of this!

Lydia lingered to thaw her tingling fingers at the fire. Shadows leaped and danced against the sharpened posts of the palisades, and showers of sparks shot skyward against the brilliant stars.

"Albany is the gateway to the north," said a Dutchman, his breath white on the icy air. "If the French take Albany, they hold the country. Why should one city, and that a Dutch one, defend all the others?"

"Yet if Dutch Albany defends the English to the east," protested another citizen, "is it not the English in the Fort who defend Dutch Albany?"

The Colonel murmured something about Aesop's fable of the hands, the mouth and the belly, and added "Had our neighbors in Schenectady thought less of their quarrels and more of their danger, they would be alive today."

The oft repeated tale of Schenectady still sent shivers down Lydia's spine. So bitterly had the people of Schenectady hated all that was connected with the English government that they had refused to allow Major Schuyler's reinforcements to enter their town; so foolishly sure had they been of their safety, they had made two snowmen for sentries, to guard the gates alone. And in the night the French and Indians had come, unchallenged.

In the Firelight

Lydia thrust her hands back into her mittens, took up the rope and drew her sled back into the runway to await her turn. Her eyes wandered around the chatting circle of elders and among the jostling, younger throng at the runway's head. There on the outskirts . . . who was that? It looked like Andries, Andries Mey.

Lydia stepped to one side to get a clearer view. But the face, glimpsed only for a moment in the flickering firelight, moved and vanished into darkness. Of course it could not be Andries. She scolded herself. He was out somewhere in the forest with his traplines; had been away from the city since October. He would have heard, from the Indians, of the dastardly French attack, and was showing good sense by not returning home till angry feeling had died down. Half Dutch he was, but half French also. Albany was no place just now for a man with a drop of French blood or a shadow of sympathy for the French.

Lydia stamped her feet to free them of the snow, settled anew the knitted cap with its ear lappets, blue for her Company.

Down the Long Hill

Another boy, with a shout, went off down the hill; then Jan of the Red Company, and Myndert Dunkel, about to make a race of it. The Red before her raised his sled shoulder high, took a ten pace run, and hurled himself and sled, crashing, down the slope. It was a good start, exactly straight. Myndert, following, gave the Red a few paces, but as his sled hit the slope his foot skidded and he came down slightly sideways. That slowed him an instant.

An instant. Long enough for someone, another boy, in heavy deerskins, to leap from the side of the track, fling himself atop Myndert, and go whizzing off down the icy slope. They were lost in the darkness.

But this time Lydia had seen. It was Andries, there could be no mistake.

Myndert was a Blue, Andries was safe with him. But the other Companies mustn't know he was home; the elders mustn't know. Most of all the English from the garrison mustn't know. Lydia must get instantly to the river down there, find Andries and warn him.

She raised her sled, heard Alie behind her say to the English officer:

"The Commandant promised me to care for your sword. I hope you are heavy; for sledding you must have weight."

For added speed Lydia ran swiftly forward, threw herself and sled crashing on the hard packed snow of the runway. A few paces—faster and faster.

Tricky steering. Then the long wide space where the stalls stood, on market day. Here one must swerve to the right. On, on.

Gliding On the Ice

And now . . . Lydia clung tighter, braced herself for what was coming. The palisade around the city, of tall, smooth barked pine; and on its further side the beach dropped swiftly to the Hudson. No gap in the stockade this year. But just for tonight the authorities had sanctioned a ramp of snow, up to the wall and down the further side.

She felt the bow of the sled jerk upwards, scarce checking its speed. A glint of polished metal that must be the musket of the sentry on guard below. Then . . . zu! . . .

For an instant the whole world seemed to drop away beneath her. Then . . . crash! And there was a new note beneath the runners as she shot out across the windswept stretch of river.

No time to wait for the long, slow delicious glide to die. She yanked to her feet and set off for the nearest fire. Somewhere, around one or another of these fires, would be Claes and Wolf. Claes was the Blue leader, but if you couldn't find him, Wolf would do as well.

And here, swinging swiftly towards her on his skates came Wolfert de Vos, the very person she wanted.

"Listen. It's awfully important." She grabbed his arm. "Andries is here. I've seen him."

"A good run, Lydia." Then, "Andries? What's he doing here?"

"Careful! Alie's just behind me with an officer from the garrison. Go find Andries. Quick. Drag him off by force if you have to, you're strong enough."

In Quest of Andries

Wolf spun away, looking about to right and left. But Andries wasn't at the Red fire either. Nor at the Green. Nor the Yellow.

For the first time in a year, the mayor and the commandant of the garrison, feeling a little more secure, had allowed the coasting festival on Jonkers, the Young People's Hill. And for this evening only. Soldiers and volunteers had thrown out a picket line across the Hudson, and at a single warning shot everyone, skaters and coasters, were to drop everything and make for the Water Gate. Each leader of a Company was responsible that this order be obeyed; each leader of a Company was responsible that the slaves remove, before midnight, the snow ramp over the stockade. The first, and probably the last snow festival of the season.

Yells and hoots of laughter rang out from a group of Negro slaves who were dragging a heavy log by ropes out from the shore. Wolf shot towards them, weaving his way in and out between the crowd. And as his skates screamed to a halt beside the log a voice he knew well was puffing pompously:

"Good citizens, I am Mynheer Krol. Only elect me Mayor of your fair town and I will disband the garrison. For I myself, I will defend you!"

The speaker gave a loud hiccup and the audience screamed its delight, for Alderman Krol was a noted trencherman. The slim figure astride the log, shifting lightly as it rolled, had, for the moment, taken on a ludicrous similarity to the fat old city elder, paunched and multiple chinned, astride his ambling mule.

"With my knife I will defend you. Aye, with my knife and spoon!" the figure boasted. "Pigs and geese will flee before me. No longer need you fear the attacks of the cabbages; no, not even of that fierce native, the potato!"

Wolf Interferes

Wolf jerked himself into action, shot forward, wrenched the humorist off his log, and literally carried him off into the darkness. Then he spun to a halt and set down his heavy burden. "Why can't you use sense and caution when you get home to Albany?" he demanded sternly. "You're half French, and you must have heard what the French and Caughnawaga did to our neighbors in Schenectady this winter."

No, Andries hadn't heard. A town of four hundred wiped out. His voice shook with sudden anger. "I will go straight to the Mayor and offer myself as a scout."

"And be put straight in the guardhouse, or be sent down to New York, till all the trouble's over?" scoffed Wolf. "Don't be foolish. You've got to disappear, hide. Now, this very minute. Before news gets around that you were here and the pickets are sent to hunt for you."

Anyone but Andries would have raised objection, hesitated, taken time to make up his mind. Or demanded how he was expected to find food and shelter out there in the inhospitable, still wintry forest. But Andries said:

"Powder. A small keg of salt. And perhaps some corn meal." Thinking slowly to himself. "And, yes, more flints." Then brightly, "No one shall see me, and in an hour I'll be gone. My furs. You will sell my furs for me? Good." Then he was off, across the ice, vanishing into the darkness.

That too was like Andries. And he hadn't said where the furs would be. Well, now to go and reassure Lydia. And Claes, leader of the Company, must be told.

A New Leader

But Claes, when found, had no time for Andries. Claes, the responsible, the unsmiling, was surrounded by an eager crowd from his own Company, even from the other Companies. Eager voices struck in, telling newcomers, "Claes is going to fight the French!" "Claes is going with Peter Schuyler!"

"Tomorrow," Claes concluded solemnly, "I shall no longer be a Blue." Then he caught sight of Wolf. "But here, companions, is your new leader, Wolfert de Vos. Wolf, I, here and now, appoint you the new leader of the Blue Company."

A shout of acclaim welled up around the fire; a subdued shout, for there had been strict orders against war whoops or any sounds which might be taken for a signal of alarm. Then there was a pause, as though the crowd waited for what would happen next.

Hands thrust forward Wolf the new leader, as Lydia removed the blue sash of authority from Claes and the blue tasseled cap. Wolf who was tall anyway, taller still on his skates, had to stoop while she slung the sash around one shoulder and reached to crown him with the cap.

As Wolf stammered, "I'll . . . I'll do my best," he realized that he couldn't, now, leave Claes to handle the problem of Andries. That burden was his, and his alone.

(To be continued next Thursday)

A boy in heavy deerskins flung himself atop Myndert

Reading Is a Good Hobby

Book Reviews

"Joan Foster, Freshman," by Alice Ross Colver (Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. $2.), is a story of a girl of today. Girls will like this forthright heroine whose zest for living and outgoing ways get her into plenty of difficulties, almost making her flunk out in her freshman year at college. Not all her experiences were mistakes. She had achievements, too, and it's fun to read about Joan, whatever she's doing. Mrs. Colver writes of her book in the foreword; we quote: "Here it is, a true account of a girl, whom I have called Joan, . . . who really went to college, . . . who really knew boys like Todd and Pete and Don, who really knew girls like Betty and Sue and—yes, Elaine, too."

"Hope Hacienda," by Charlotte Baker and with illustrations by Vera Nevelle (Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.), will provide good entertainment for summer days. Mexico is the scene. A lively family consisting of two sisters and a younger brother descend upon their older brother Esteban Everett. Having been brought up in comfort and luxury they were poorly prepared for life at Hacienda Esperanza. The way they worked out of their difficulties called for plenty of adjustments, for resourcefulness and courage, and it's fun to read about how they did it. The background of the story is genuine for the author knows Mexico well. She tells a good story and writes understandingly of the country and people.

"Marjorie's Antique Shop," by Dorothy Norman (Wm. Penn Publishing Corp., New York. $2.), is light reading and has an element of mystery to lure those seeking such stories. How Marjorie Beecham and her friend, Jane Fletcher, turn a lovely old Colonial house, just outside of Philadelphia, into an antique shop provides the characters, background and possibilities for this tale. What happens when they begin to sell some of the rare old things is exciting, if improbable at times, but all turns out well.

Books for Boys

We recommend for boys and their dads, "The Boy Scouts Book of Hobbies for Fathers and Sons," by Franklin K. Mathiews, published for The Boy Scouts of America. (D. Appleton-Century Company, New York and London. $2.50). This, the third in a series of Boy Scout hobby books, is about hobbies that may be shared with others, especially those which, "like a tandem bicycle, may be ridden by two"; in this instance, hobbies father and son may ride together. Readers will find stories, fact and fiction, by those qualified to write about a particular hobby—Dan Beard on camping, Bob Becker on fishing, Joe Mills on mountain climbing, Walter Hagen on golf, and many others. There's fun as well as information in this book designed to bring father and son closer together.

"War Horse," by Fairfax Downey, with remarkable, fine drawings of horses and soldiers by Paul Brown (Dodd, Mead and Company, New York. $2.), is a grand book for boys. Timely and interesting because it is about a horse and about war, the story of this heroine, the little mare Barbara, is a stirring tale of adventure, humor, devotion and loyalty. Barbara and Sergeant Jim Thomas carried on through the battlefields of France in the First World War. The author actually writes of such a horse in his regiment when he served as a field artillery officer in that war. He has recently been appointed a Major in the United States Army. In these days of mechanized warfare we are apt to forget the importance of horse-drawn artillery. We are told that mules and horses of the pack batteries carried the guns through Malayan jungles where motor vehicles could not always penetrate. In this day of gasoline and rubber shortages the soldier may again turn to his faithful servant—the horse.

Of the Far West

Boys will appreciate the true life story of a real cowboy and Indian Scout in the West as told by James H. Cook in "Longhorn Cowboy," edited and with an introduction by Howard R. Driggs and with drawings by Herbert Stoops. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.) For those who have read "westerns" and thought they knew the cowboy of the old West there's a surprise in store when they come upon this authentic narrative of Captain Cook, who actually traveled the cattle-trails, lived through the stirring events of those days that are gone forever—but may be re-lived by young moderns because the wealth of material that this veteran's clear memory provided has been recorded. The editor has taken care to preserve the forthright style and humor "of the fine old American." Mr. Driggs says of the book: "Longhorn Cowboy rings true. It carries a message of courage and loyalty for all time. We present it proudly."

John Tunis tells of the accomplishments of Jack Zimmerman, Chief Pilot of the Atlantic Division of the Transcontinental and Western Air Inc., with a record of more than 15,000 hours in the air, in a most readable book, "Million-Miler." (Julian Messner, Inc., New York, $2.50). Almost a pioneer in commercial aviation, Jack Zimmerman flew one of the first trimotored Ford planes for his company. Today he is a million-miler, having flown two million miles in the air. Read about this boy from Fremont, Ohio, of his ups and downs and about "what it takes to be a top flight pilot today." John Tunis writes: "They'll tell you opportunity comes only once to every man. Don't believe it. Opportunity comes as often as you make it come. Here's the story of an average American boy who refused to quit. This is how aviators get that way."

Florence Bethune Sloan

Building Engine Nacelles And Tail Surfaces

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—4

By Freeman Cleaves

In the three preceding articles in this series, we have listed the materials and tools needed for the building of non-flying or scale model airplanes, and have described how to shape the fuselage and the wings. Today we will take up the engine nacelle and the tail surfaces of the airplane.

Shaping of the engine nacelle, which is built as an engine housing in the leading edge of the wing, is one of the most difficult tasks in scale model aircraft work. There are two ways of making model engine nacelles. One, the "carrot" method, is by fitting the nacelle into an opening cut in the wing as shown in Figures 21 and 23. The other method is by using a "clothespin" type of opening in the nacelle itself which is fitted onto the leading edge of the wing (Figures 25 and 26).

Fitting the Nacelle

Cut out the engine nacelle with a jigsaw, band saw or coping saw the same as the fuselage. Figure 22 shows how the carrot-type nacelle is fitted to the wing. How to make the clothespin nacelle is shown in Figures 23 to 26. The model builder should make sure the engine nacelle is fitted at the correct angle when finally glued into place.

Types of airplanes using engine nacelles in the wings are the larger fighters and bombers which have either two or four engines. The single-place fighter planes to be outlined in this series of articles have radial (round) engine cowlings, usually placed directly ahead of the pilot. Both types of engine placements should be studied by the model builder, whose first efforts should be devoted to single-place planes using the radial cowling. The engine nacelle is included in this series of articles especially for those builders who will go on to more advanced work.

The engine spinner is a streamlined piece, or fairing, attached to the front of the radial engine cowling. Figures 27 to 30 show how to make the spinner, which in full-scale airplanes streamlines the propeller hub. The spinner is usually made from a piece of dowel rod, a small, rounded piece of wood. The spinner template or pattern will indicate the proper roundness of the piece. Dowels will be supplied along with other necessary materials in scale model airplane kits.

Tail Surfaces

Tail surfaces are built in the same manner as the wing, described in Article III. The horizontal stabilizer and elevator and the vertical rudder and fin make up the tail surfaces of a plane. The stabilizer and fin are the forward surfaces with the elevator and vertical rudder at the rear. Usually, in scale models, the horizontal surfaces are all in one piece and are marked either stabilizer or elevator.

Figures 31 to 34 show how to mark, cut and finish the stabilizer. After cutting it out, place it in position in a slot already prepared in the rear of the fuselage and mark it along the top and bottom with a pencil to show where the next cutting process starts (Figure 31). (These pencil lines, which make a "V," are shown in Figures 33 and 34.) Now draw a center line around the edges of the stabilizer as a guide in making the streamlined and tapered shape (Figure 32). Figures 33 and 34 show how the stabilizer is tapered by cutting and sandpapering. The vertical fin and rudder are prepared in the same way. The rudder, like the stabilizer and the wing, must be given equal camber, or curve, on both sides.

If a propeller is attached to the plane, its wooden blades may be made in separate parts and glued to the hub. A coat of mahogany stain may be used to darken it, or it may be soaked in oil. If a metal propeller is desired, it is bent into shape from folded sheets of aluminum or other sheet metal. Most accessories, including scale model propellers, navigation lights, guns, aerials, imitation engines, instrument panels and the like, may be purchased at model airplane supply stores.

Next week we shall assemble and finish the scale model airplane.

(This is the fourth in a series of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautic Association

Mark nacelle positions with template and cut out with saw.

Cut nacelles from blocks, using same procedure as for fuselage. Fit into wing as shown and draw wing shape on nacelle with pencil.

Carve nacelle, leaving portion that fits into wing untouched.

Sand smooth. Then round off front edge with sandpaper.

On this type, nacelle is cut out to fit wing.

After sawing, sand to fit wing as shown. Then finish same as "carrot type" nacelle.

Upper: Carve dowel to approximate shape.

Lower: Sandpaper dowel. Use twisting motion.

Upper: Check shape with template.

Lower: Cut off spinner with saw.

Upper: Cut out stabilizer and slip in fuselage slot. Draw lines on top and bottom of stabilizer as shown.

Lower: Draw center line around entire edge of stabilizer.

Upper: Shape stabilizer approximately as shown above. On small models, portion that fits into fuselage is left square.

Lower: Sand stabilizer smooth with sandpaper block. Build fin in the same manner as stabilizer.

Write About Your Hobby

How much do you enjoy your hobby? Write us a letter about it—300 or 400 words. If yours is one of the best hobby letters we get this month, we will publish it in the Hobby Column and send you a check for $1 or $2. If your hobby is unusual, or if you are working it out in a specially interesting way, we may ask you to write us one or two short articles about it.

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Consistent Pitching Has Kept Tigers in First Division of American League

Offense of Other Years Longed For by Del Baker

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Eighth in both batting and fielding when unofficial averages were last released, the Detroit Tigers have stayed in the first division of the American League only because they have been getting exceptional pitching. Neither the Red Sox, in the runner-up spot early today and just four games removed from the front-running Yankees, nor the Yanks themselves, could boast hurling superior to that of Del Baker's club during the three weeks preceding the All-Star intermission.

In fact, if the team which plays single games at Fenway Park with the Red Sox today, tomorrow and Saturday had been favored with the offensive power of other years, it would be leading the pennant race as this is written.

Best Staff

Del Baker the other day called it "the best pitching staff Detroit has had since I joined the club in 1933." The manager added that he realized how great Schoolboy Rowe and Tommy Bridges had been in 1934 and '35, when the Tigers won two flags and a world championship, but believes that the current staff as a whole is better balanced and more consistent. Too, Del points out that in other years runs came in bunches and pressure on the staff was not so great—which, of course, is an important factor.

Ace of the '42 mound group is Al Benton, a giant right-hander, who worked the last five innings of the All-Star Game at the Polo Grounds on Monday evening. Just before the intermission he ran up five straight victories, and today would be among the leading winners if weak batting support had not beaten him several times in April and May. He probably will pitch against the Red Sox either tomorrow, which is Ladies' Day, or on Saturday, the closing game of the series here.

Mound Records

As the Tigers opened with the Sox this afternoon, the records of Baker's pitchers were: Harold Manders, 2-0; Tommy Bridges, 7-3; Johnny Gorsica, 3-1; Virgil "Fire" Trucks, 5-4; Al Benton, 6-5; Hal White, 6-7; Hal Newhouser, 4-4, and Dizzy Trout, 6-8. Newhouser, considered one of the best young southpaws in the business, delivered a three-hitter over the Indians last week end.

The leading Detroit batter is Don Ross, at .327, who sees action only against left-handers and as a pinch-hitter. Ned Harris, the right fielder, is down under .300 and Rudy York, whose homer provided the winning runs of the recent Polo Grounds classic, is even lower. York pounded the ball through April and May, but slumped somewhat during the latter half of June and early July. Still, at 14 home runs, he trails only Ted Williams.

McCosky Slump

Baker would like to see Barney McCosky snap out of his prolonged slump at the plate. Doc Cramer likewise is low, although his fielding and throwing bring Tiger customers to their feet constantly. Bill Hitchcock at short and Jimmy Bloodworth at second are doing a grand job around the middle of the infield, helping pitchers out of holes. Bloodworth is not consistent, yet has unloaded several long balls to spark important Tiger rallies.

Because of the three days off this week, Joe Cronin had his entire staff ready for this western invasion. Charley Wagner opened the Tiger series and any one of several was available for tomorrow. It could be Tex Hughson, who worked the last three innings at Cleveland Tuesday night, or Lefty Judd, Dick Newsome or Joe Dobson. The entire staff, with the possible exception of Hughson, is well rested and primed to continue this pursuit of the Yankees.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	50	26	.658	
Boston	46	30	.605	4
Cleveland	45	35	.562	7
Detroit	44	38	.537	9
St. Louis	37	41	.474	14
Chicago	31	44	.413	18½
Philadelphia	33	51	.393	21
Washington	29	50	.367	22½

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Brooklyn	52	21	.712	
St. Louis	43	28	.597	8½
Cincinnati	41	34	.547	12
New York	40	37	.519	14
Chicago	38	41	.481	17
Pittsburgh	34	40	.459	18½
Boston	34	47	.420	22
Philadelphia	21	54	.280	32

Briefs . . . Chet Ross of the Braves has reason to believe that his ankle, which has bothered him for two years, will be better in the weeks ahead . . . The Braves could use the sort of punch he gave them in 1940 . . . Ted Williams and Johnny Pesky have enrolled in a naval aviation course at Boston Trade School, where they will study mathematics, physics, aerology and elementary navigation beginning next Monday evening . . . Joe Cronin will probably rest Dom Di Maggio for a couple of days, although the manager may have to chain his center fielder to the bench to keep him there.

Bud Ward Sets Out to Prove He's Still Amateur Kingpin

SPOKANE, Wash., July 9 (AP)—In or out of the Army, Marvin "Bud" Ward is still the country's amateur kingpin golfer and he set out to prove it today in the first round of match play in the Western amateur championship.

The curly-haired corporal, stationed at Fort Wright here in the Air Force, was paired off with Otto Rosand of this city and, barring nothing short of a tremendous upset, was expected to breeze through his opening match.

Corp. Ward, national amateur titleholder as well as winner of the Western the last two years, bagged medal honors from a fast field with a 36-hole qualifying total of 141. He was back of the pace the first day with a 73 but breezed in with a fine 68 to overtake the front runners in yesterday's second round.

Two Under Par

Although his pair of 34s shaded two strokes off par for the 36-36—72 Manito course, Ward actually had to scramble at times to make it. Three of his tee shots fell in the woods and he had two bogies on the first nine. On the second nine he fumbled for a 6 on the par 4 12th hole, yet checked in with room to spare. The second low qualifier was Marah Hammond, a Spokane entry, who put together rounds of 72-71—143.

Rosand barely qualified, being one of three who played off a tie at 167 for the last two places in the championship flight.

The "name players" scattered throughout the two brackets all were expected to get by the opening match-play round.

Bill Welch of Houston, Texas, national public links champion, drew Jack Walters of Tacoma, holder of this State's left-handed golf title. Welch qualified with 149 and Walters with 164.

Former public links champ Bruce McCormick, Los Angeles fireman, who qualified at 145, was pitted against Charles Walker of Portland, Ore., in with a 165.

Another Army Corporal

Another Army corporal and one-time public links titlist, Pat Abbott of Los Angeles, had an opening-round date with Bob Wiley of Puyallup, Wash. Abbott qualified at 149, compared to Wiley's 164.

Wisconsin star Wilford Wehrle, a former Western champion, prepared to compare shots with a local entry, Emmett Durgan, and off qualifying trials was expected to have only a workout. Wehrle moved into the match play with medal figures of 145 against Durgan's 166.

Veteran Chick Evans of Chicago, eight times Western champion, had a tough one in big A. B. "Buck" Bailey, assistant football coach of Washington State College and a real competitive golfer. Evans qualified with 157 and Bailey with 158.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Penalty Park, 3 P. M. Ladies' Day
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Game of Flower's Men's Store . . . . Kick-Off
Penalty Park . . . . . Exc. 6811

Unwanted Help

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Ralph Bockmier, Jr., Hayden Lake, Idaho, had the best shot of the day in the Western amateur golf tournament—except that it wasn't a shot.

Off the first tee Ralph drove into the rough. Then out of the tall grass trotted a little dog, Ralph's ball in its mouth. It dropped the ball on the fairway, close to the green.

Ralph had to carry it back in the rough.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Cronin	40	4	15	3	13	.375
Williams	302	72	91	13	59	.345
Doerr	272	34	84	11	50	.346
Pesky	303	65	96	0	30	.336
Newsome	40	4	12	0	5	.300
Di Maggio	300	52	92	9	52	.307
Tabor	300	35	78	4	41	.260
Peacock	122	5	32	0	9	.262
Finney	272	37	64	0	17	.234
Lupien	196	17	48	2	24	.245
Fox	156	21	39	0	20	.250
Conroy	142	15	32	4	15	.225
Campbell	10	3	1	0	0	.100

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Lombardi	162	16	50	0	25	.321
Tobin	62	10	15	0	9	.242
Klutts	121	14	34	1	16	.281
Wasne	201	30	56	1	22	.279
Holmes	203	32	62	5	19	.271
Miller	211	30	64	4	34	.270
Roberge	27	4	10	1	4	.370
Fernandez	201	22	51	0	22	.254
West	231	29	56	10	37	.242
Cuccinello	66	4	16	1	1	.242
Demaree	179	19	41	3	24	.229
Sisti	204	20	49	0	15	.240
Gromek	110	8	24	2	11	.218
Ross	219	36	35	3	15	.316
Masi	35	10	7	0	3	.200
Cooper	96	15	19	0	8	.194

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	6	3	0	1.000
Brown	17	4	1	.800
Hughson	17	8	3	.727
Newsome	15	7	4	.636
Judd	15	7	5	.583
Dobson	14	6	4	.600
Wagner	13	7	1	.875
Ryba	7	3	1	.750
Butland	11	3	1	.800

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	16	1	0	1.000
Tost	15	3	2	.600
Cole	20	3	3	.500
Salvo	12	3	3	.500
Errickson	17	5	3	.625
Javery	28	6	10	.375
Earley	9	2	3	.400
Wilkes	16	1	9	.100
Donovan	14	1	6	.200

Top Tiger Twirler —By Pap'

TOMMY LEO THE AMERICAN LEAGUE IN STRIKE-OUTS IN 1935 and 1936
HE MAY HAVE LOST SOME OF HIS OLD SPEED, BUT THERE ISN'T A SMARTER PITCHER IN THE GAME
Tommy BRIDGES
-THE VETERAN HAS STAGED A GRAND COMEBACK and IS PACING THE DETROIT PITCHING STAFF
!!
THE BIGGEST THEY ARE...
BRIDGES NEVER WEIGHED OVER 160 POUNDS IN HIS LIFE
Pap'

Wide World Features

Lincoln Cup Golf Tourney Had Interesting Moments

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For a season in which tournament golf has gone along under a somewhat subdued tempo—with a number of tournaments canceled, no national championships, notwithstanding that the Hale America was a national open in everything but the official designation—there have been a number of exceedingly interesting events the last fortnight, among them the annual Lincoln Cup invitation at the Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt., for a trophy memorializing Robert Lincoln Todd, son of Abraham Lincoln and one-time President of the Ekwanok Club.

Time was, quite some years back, when this annual event in that beauty spot up among the mountains of Vermont, drew many of the leading Massachusetts amateurs, along with the top-notchers of the Metropolitan District and others further afield, including Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and occasionally those from even more distant points. Of late years the Bay State boys have played a meager part; but the tournament still continues as a magnet for the topnotchers of the Metropolitan District.

It might be borne in mind that it was on the Ekwanok Country Club layout that Francis Ouimet won his first national amateur title, in 1914; that in that championship Ray Gorton tied with F. C. Fownes, Jr., for the qualifying medal; and that in that championship Jesse Guilford astonished all and sundry with his long hitting especially when he wrapped up Frederick Herroshoff in a duel off the tees, in which Guilford won the hitting honors as well as the match.

All-Predominant

In this latest tournament at Ekwanok the Metropolitan District amateurs were pretty nearly all-predominant. Edmund H. Driggs, Jr., former President of the Metropolitan Association, tied for the qualifying medal with P. H. (Bud) Russell of Troy, N. Y. (a Vermont native), and lost in the play-off. He and Russell won their way into the semifinals, however, and then came the blow-off, for both went down to defeat in that round before a pair who had gotten into match play only after a play-off for the last two places. John L. Sheary of Troy, N. Y., and Powell Crichton, Jr., Winged Foot, Mamaroneck, N. Y., had thus made the grade, and while Sheary was accounting for Russell by a scant 1 up, Sheary was eliminating Driggs by 3 and 1 in the other match. Then the two battled it out in the final and Sheary won by 1 up when his opponent missed a 30-inch putt on the home green.

This lad Sheary is only 17, just out of high school. How far he will go in golf remains to be seen; but his triumph at Ewanok was not inconsiderable, for in that tournament were some exceedingly reputable golfers, including Ray Billows, twice runner-up for the national amateur who fell before young Sheary by 2 and 1 in the first round, and Mark J. Stuart, President of the Metropolitan Golf Association and winner of the Lincoln Cup a year ago, who went down before Crichton 2 and 1 in the first round.

It may be mentioned that Sheary's ambitions might be whetted by some of the accomplishments of other Metropolitan golfers who began to attain prominence at around his age, for Jerome D. Travers, four times winner of the national amateur and once of the national open, was only 18 when he won the Long Island championship and only 20 when he won his first national amateur, while Jess Sweetser was but 18 when he won the national intercollegiate and 20 when he won the national amateur.

Have Hands Full

A year or so ago I wrote Mel Merritt, as President of the Massachusetts Golf Association, probably could take the measure of any President of any other State or district association in the country, and more recently remarked that now Bill Blaney, as Acting President of the M. G. A., might do the same. At that time I did not know that Mark Stuart had been made President of the Metropolitan Association. Nevertheless, even Mark Stuart would have his hands full with either Merritt or Blaney, especially after Blaney's showing in the recent Massachusetts open at Oyster Harbors, when his rounds were 75, 74, 78, and 73, a total of 300, placing him ninth in the field and second amateur.

And now for a little humble pie. In my recapitulation of the number of ties in Massachusetts open championships, in which it was stated that Ben Loving and Lester Kennedy made the seventh play-off for the title, I overlooked the tie between Willie Ogg and Jack Stait at the Kernwood Country Club in 1924, in which Ogg won the play-off, 71 to 79. Perhaps I should take a leaf out of the book of some writers, and declare that the omission has brought hundreds of letters calling attention to the error, or smugly rest on the premise that readers accept all my statistics as accurate.

Light Switch Cut As Pitcher Cuts Loose With Ball

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—An efficient groundskeeper at Jacksonville's South Atlantic Baseball Park has caused officials to get together on their blackout signals.

He cut the lights off promptly at 9:15 one night recently as a fast ball left the pitcher's hand. The catcher later showed up with the ball in his mitt, but the crowd went home wondering over the batter's safety.

Now timekeepers will notify umpires at 9:14 so as to halt play before complying with the Army's blackout order along the Atlantic Coast.

Minor Leagues

Results July 8

By the Associated Press

International League

South All-Stars 6, North All-Stars 1. (No regular games scheduled.)

American Association

Toledo 7, Indianapolis 1.
St. Paul 5, Kansas City 3. (Only games played.)

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 3, Los Angeles 2 (10 innings).
Hollywood 7, San Francisco 6 (12 innings.)
Seattle 8, Portland 2.
San Diego 10, Sacramento 2.

Texas League

Houston 8-3, Beaumont 3-8 (first game, 10 innings).
San Antonio 5-9, Shreveport 4-1.
Oklahoma City 10, Tulsa 5.
Fort Worth 6, Dallas 5 (11 innings).

Southern Association

Little Rock 4-8, Knoxville 0-7.
Chattanooga 6, Birmingham 2.
New Orleans 2, Atlanta 4.
Nashville 16, Memphis 6 (called end of 7th).

Eastern League

Binghamton 9, Hartford 1.
Elmira 13, Wilkes-Barre 10.
Scranton 5, Williamsport 0. (Only games played.)

Sports Around The Hub

Tennis Final

Paul Guibord of Hartford and Al Stitt of Wellesley, partners in doubles, will be opponents in singles tomorrow afternoon in the final of the Massachusetts State tennis championship at Longwood. Guibord, defending champion, yesterday defeated Bob Freedman of Springfield, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1, while Stitt ousted Don Manchester of Newton, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4.

This afternoon Guibord and Stitt were due to defend their doubles title in the final against the challenge of Manchester and Al "Sonny" Evertz. The former beat Freedman and Harrison Rowbotham, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3, and the latter trounced Seymour Hunter and George Goodwin, 6—3, 6—2.

Massachusetts loses another golf professional for at least the duration as Jim Fogertey of Myopia leaves to accept a defense job at Kirkwood, Mo., near his St. Louis home. He came to Myopia in 1935 and while here won the N. E. P. G. A. title in 1936, the pro-pro championship with Harold McSpaden of Winchester in 1937, and the pro-amateur title with Bobby Knowles in 1938.

Tedesco's annual women's four-ball tournament, which in the past has taken a week to conclude, will this year be telescoped into one day's play on July 14, Mrs. R. F. Kimball, tournament chairman, has announced.

Harvard's summer baseball team, with First Baseman Ned Fitzgibbons getting three for four at the plate, defeated the Fort Devens Lovells 5-3 at Soldiers Field yesterday. Bill Hoftyzer allowed the soldiers only six scattered hits. The teams play a return engagement at Fort Devens next Wednesday.

An indication of how the war has affected the caddie situation is indicated in a note from Harry McGrath, Chairman of Winchester Country Club's Golf Committee. "More than 40 of our bag-toters are in active military service," he writes.

Cornell Contest With Dartmouth Off to Buffalo

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Transfer of the Cornell-Dartmouth football game Nov. 14 from Ithaca to the Buffalo Stadium due to restrictions on gasoline and tires is announced by Robert J. Kane, acting director of Cornell athletics.

Kane explained that relaxation of the rule requiring the Ithacans to play at home or on their opponents' field "is a wartime action only."

A Cornell football team last appeared in Buffalo against the Carlisle Indians at the Pan-American exposition in 1900.

The remainder of the Cornell schedule: Sept. 26, Lafayette; Oct. 3, Colgate; Oct. 10, Army at West Point; Oct. 17, Penn State; Oct. 24, Syracuse at Syracuse; Oct. 31, Columbia at New York City; Nov. 7, Yale at New Haven; Nov. 26, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Senators Busy at Night

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Starting today, the Washington Senators will play five night contests and one twilight game in an 11-day period, owner Clark C. Griffith disclosed.

Afternoon contests will be played only on Saturdays and Sundays. The twilight game, first ever held here, will be with Detroit July 17.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

All-Star Game Recollections

Caught between the bases of the All-Star games at the Polo Grounds and Cleveland Stadium. . . . From a reliable source comes word that the World Series clubs will not go on an extended tour this fall, in an effort to raise cash for various service funds. Instead, the classic participants may be asked to extend the usual four-out-of-seven game schedule . . . You have to give the National League credit for giving a majority of its players a chance in these All-Star battles, a point which, when mentioned, makes the A. L. blush . . . Brooklyn, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are still waiting for their first All-Star Games, while New York has had three.

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Of those All-Star hitters who have gone to bat 10 or more times, Charley Gehringer still sets the pace with a .500 average—10 out of 20 in six games. Al Simmons did .462 in three starts. The N. L. leader is Ernie Lombardi at .456, with Billy Herman a close second at .400. Herman, Mel Ott and Joe Medwick all have appeared in nine of the 10 contests. Terry Moore has been to bat 10 times without a hit. Joe Gordon's average is .083—one out of 12. Which makes you wonder what Bobby Doerr was doing on the bench at the Polo Grounds. Reiser has hit .143, J. Di Maggio .207, and Johnny Mize .077.

Lou Boudreau, Enos Slaughter, Bob Elliott and Mickey Owen all have .500 figures for a pair of games. Incidentally, the three top hitters in baseball at the moment—Reiser, Williams and Gordon—batted a combined .182 at the Polo Grounds contest. Gordon fanned three times in a row . . . Billy Herman is head man on defense, with a total of 31 chances at second base minus an error. Gehringer had 25 without a miss. But the best single-game show was put on by Boudreau this time . . . The only service man to make two hits at Cleveland was Ernie Andres of Louisville, who had never before played in a big league ball park.

♪ ♪ ♪

Disobeying orders on the base paths could have been a serious matter for a service man, with Sergeant Hank Gowdy coaching at first base and Lieutenant George Earnshaw wig-wagging signals at third . . . That was no way for Ted Williams to treat his former pal, Mickey Harris—a triple to left-center . . . Before this game Lieutenant-coach Mickey Cochrane boasted that his men would be in better shape than the big leaguers, which probably was true in every way except throwing arms and batting eyes. It makes a difference when you don't throw and hit almost every day . . . Between the weather delaying the game and the blackout, newspapermen labored under the worst conditions imaginable at the Polo Grounds, particularly those who had to catch a train to Cleveland.

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There is one memory which must return to Mickey Cochrane every time he steps into Cleveland Stadium. The day that park was opened Lefty Grove beat Mel Harder, 1-0, before more than 80,000 people and "Iron Mike" drove in the run . . . The transportation problem has reached a point where even a lowly upper berth is a welcome sight. Not so long ago a baseball player or writer could have been heard all over the station if a ticket agent tried to hand him an upper . . . After the American Leaguers took an early lead, Cleveland spectators seemed to get their biggest thrill out of Umpire Al Barlick and his antics behind the plate.

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It would be interesting to see what a complete service team—including Hank Greenberg, Buddy Lewis and all other big leaguers now working for Uncle Sam—could do against a major nine . . . By the way, we thought the battery of Earnshaw and Cochrane was going to work the final inning at Cleveland. It would have added a colorful climax to a show that was getting duller by the inning—duller because the customers were rooting for the service men . . . Why not get together another service nine and have it meet the World Series winner in a game or short series?

Hawaiian Star Swimmer Aids Buckeye Hopes

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Ohio State University's swimming championship hopes soared as Bill Smith, the 18-year-old "Flying Fish" from Hawaii, arrived on the campus and announced he would enter the Buckeye school.

The kid from the Islands, son of a former Detroit policeman and an Hawaiian mother, holds all the freestyle world records from 220 yards to the mile. The marks, set more than a year ago, recently were accepted by the A. A. U.

Coach Mike Peppe said Smith's entry at Ohio State would put "the world's two greatest freestyle swimmers on our squad."

"Smith can't be eligible until the Fall of 1943, but little Kiyoshi Nahama, also from the Islands, will be ready to go in September, having completed his freshman year," he said.

Both youngsters, Peppe said, would compete in the national outdoor championships Aug. 7, 8 and 9 at New London, Conn.

Berardino Back

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Infielder Johnny Berardino has been reinstated as an active player with the St. Louis Browns and has left to join the club in New York. Berardino recently was honorably discharged by the Army Air Corps after failing to qualify as a pilot.

Junior Davis Cup Matches For Canada

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—While many sports are curtailing their programs because of the war, the United States Lawn Tennis Association is offering something new—an invitation Junior Davis Cup Series with Canada on Aug. 22-23.

Five United States juniors will compete against a like number of Canadian youths at the swank Seigniory Club, some 50 miles from Ottawa.

Because the U. S. L. T. A. has no machinery set up to determine the nation's five best juniors, and there is hardly time to sponsor a deciding tourney, a committee of which Dr. S. Ellsworth Davenport, Jr., of New York is chairman, will make the selections from recommendations by the various U. S. L. T. A. districts.

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Approximately $8,000 was turned over to the American Red Cross by 200 tennis clubs following the Memorial Day tourneys and U. S. L. T. A. officials say that early returns from last week's Fourth of July meets indicate that sum will be matched, possibly surpassed.

A third series is carded for Labor Day and the officers hope a combined total of $25,000 will be made available for the organization.

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One U. S. L. T. A. official, who said he liked to do his speculating in anonymity, wonders if Francisco Segura, the 21-year-old Ecuadorean, isn't about the best amateur racquet wielder in the country right now and a definite threat for the U. S. title.

Segura, who is studying at Miami University to be a diplomat, is a master of the two-handed grip. Because he is not a citizen he was not ranked by the U. S. L. T. A. last year although this is his second consecutive year at the Florida school.

He started the 1942 season by whipping Bitsy Grant in the Sugar Bowl tourney, recently licked William Talbert of Cincinnati, No. 10 nationally, on the latter's home courts in the Tri-State meet, and last week downed Ladislav Hecht, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cupper and No. 2 in the East to Sidney Wood, for the Brooklyn title.

The U. S. singles crown will be decided at Forest Hills late in August.

Pitches and Bats Way to 1-0 Score

SAN ANTONIO (AP)—Doyle Lade of Shreveport crashed into baseball's circle of stars with a loud whack!

He pitched a no-hit, 1-0 victory over the San Antonio Missions, fanning only three but retiring in order the last 16 batters to face him.

And he knocked the ball over the left field fence for the homer that gave the Sports their winning score.

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As the Green Leaves the Hills

TWICE A YEAR there comes an exciting time—once when the first fall rains start the hills' coloring toward green, and once when the rains cease and the green turns tawny. When the new green comes, I think it the most amazing miracle of all; when the grass turns yellow, I think we have the most radiant time of year. Both times have their own delicious fragrance, the sweet wet smell of damp earth and new grass, veritably a green smell, and the sweet dry smell of ripening things, a harvest fragrance. During each change, there comes a time when the hills are mottled, partly green, partly brown. It is the turning of the season right before one's eyes.

Certainly the first rains of fall and early winter bring the land to life; they mark the beginning of growth. But, on the other hand, the beginning of the dry season is the ripening, the harvest time of all things that have been growing while it rained.

* * *

Usually, by this time, I have my spring fence fixing done—if it is ever done—because, if fence post-holes are not dug while the earth is wet, they are not dug at all. Digging in the dry earth of summer would be like trying to dig in concrete. This year I am triumphant. At last the young white bull, Pablo, stays in his own hills. He spent all of one day examining the fence with painstaking care; and finally, disgruntled, settled down and went to sleep beside his favorite breaking-out place. Next morning he took a last wistful look at the fence that had once been like an open gate to him, and went sorrowfully off to the hills. There he was delightfully astonished. For months, I had been trying to make him understand about the good grass and the spring at the head of the canyon, but he wouldn't believe me. Now, accompanied by the little golden bull, Billy, he went back there of his own accord and he is so pleased I don't think he'll ever come home again.

* * *

Of course, our ridiculous ox, Sweety Pie, can still be on whichever side of a fence he chooses; but I never dared hope to make a fence tall and strong enough to hold him. If he can't crawl through or under, or jump over, he manages to demolish a section of fence by rearing like a horse and letting his two thousand pounds (not *really*, but he looks it) down on the wires with such force that they break like spider webs. But even Sweety Pie is reforming; and that is because, for once, I seem to have outwitted him. He broke so many fences that I bought a long picket chain and fastened him to graze in grassy places. To have his freedom restricted was such a blow to Sweety Pie that I felt sorry for him at last and turned him in the hill pasture again. After the limitations of being chained, it was almost as good as being outside a fence to roam the acres and acres of hill pastures; and he was contented for some days. Then he came looking for a place to break the fence. Fortunately, I happened to see him; so I picked up his chain and started toward him, rattling it, and that reminded him that it was more fun to be loose in the hill pasture than to break out and receive the punishment of being chained. He went away from that fence quickly, pretending that the thought of breaking it down had never once entered his noble head.

* * *

Now, fence-fixing is done, and I have turned to the next project of this time of year when hills turn brown. That is the planting of English wild rye and Bermuda grass seeds in places where the pasture, fed by underground streams, stays damp all summer.

To me, this is one of the pleasantest tasks of all, especially the sowing of the wild rye. Even the name, *wild rye*, is a short and perfect poem. And the vision of it growing, lush and green, for the pleasure of cows when all other grass is dry, inspires me to throw out seed with a lavish hand. The fun of sowing this seed is that you don't have even to scratch the soil. I put on rubber boots; I go striding through marshy places and throw handfuls of seed right and left with nice rhythmic gestures, making a little swish-swish sound. For some reason, this is especially delightful to do at sunset time when colors are mellow, wild doves are calling urgently, and quail sputtering over the business of going to roost in a live oak. One gets the feeling that he is putting seeds to bed; that tomorrow will show the young rye up and shining, though, of course, one knows it will be all of two weeks before there is anything to see. But it's a pleasant feeling, anyw y.

* * *

For the planting of Bermuda grass, I scratch the damp earth with a hoe, then I sprinkle in the small fine seeds, and cover them lightly. I had a delightful time, late one day, planting Bermuda grass in what we call our tule pasture. There the tules grow thick out of swampiness and the red-wing blackbirds own the tules. All the time I was scratching the earth and putting in seeds, the blackbirds kept up a constant chorus, bell clear and unbearably sweet; and I thought how you can't do any work in field or pasture without nature furnishing some kind of musical accompaniment. When I look for heifers in the hills, there is the sound of wind in chaparral and the exquisite music of canyon wrens; in the lower fields there are meadowlarks and blackbirds; by the duck pond, at evening, there are the piping frogs. And, while the grass on the hills is turning brown, the wild mustard in valley fields is bright yellow and as sweet smelling as mountain lilac, and the hills themselves are doing a late flowering which is perhaps the best of all. The bushes are festooned with shining gold threads of dodder, and, most beautiful of all, as the green leaves the hills, are the regal spires of yucca with all their waxen white and purple-trimmed bells.

By the dry river-bed, the sycamores and willows are brightest green, cottonwood leaves shining as if they were remembering the rain. There is much green in our dry summers and much gold glowing on hills turned brown.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE PICNIC": *A Photograph by Egone*

Look for Permanent Values

TO THE AVERAGE person in love with summer, the mere word "picnic" introduces a touch of genuine magic. He will begin to remember innumerable picnics in the past, successful and—well, not so successful. That picnic, we will say, just over the bars of a strange pasture on a hilltop. Yes, easy enough for one of that company to vault jauntily over those triple gray bars, while the other—more cumbersome—sat down ignominously, bowed her hatted head to the ground, and just squirmed her way under. Or that picnic during which a sort of inexplicable rain of small green worms rather spoiled the general pleasure. Or still a third picnic—in England, this one—in which one of those whole tomatoes got out of control and ruined the entire front of a dainty thin silk dress. One might go on and on like that, of course; for the past of almost anyone is punctuated with picnics.

And yet, isn't this setting of Egone's photograph too polite for a casual picnic? This is luncheon out-of-doors; and in the continental manner. Somehow one knows it is not in America, but in Europe. The sharp quality of the sunlight on the white table linen and costumes; those hard shadows sprawled across the little pebbles of the walk which crunch so under the tread; the wild flowers with which the grassy mound is dotted. All these might plausibly be in the United States. And still everything cries out that here is Europe—Italy, perhaps, or somewhere in the Tyrol which Egone knows so well. As the photographer is both subtle and skilled at his task, he will probably accomplish precisely what he intended when he made this picture. We shall all hasten to take our meals out into our sheltered gardens.

NOW, A CRITIC IS NOT, as some fancy, a mere professional shopping-agent among literary fashions, paid to relieve us of the trouble of making up our minds. In the matter of reading, this is a function which cannot be transferred. A critic is one who is in search of permanent values, and who develops a power to recognize them, and the ultimate reasons for believing in them. To train self-reliant readers of this sort is a primary aim of all teaching of literature. . . .

It would seem, then, if we are to economize time and energy in our reading, and train ourselves to be our own reliable judges and critics, that we cannot leave out of account the distinction of good from bad, of right from wrong. . . .

How? Well, there are the reviews. And then too the man whose spiritual house is in order, whose mind is made up, can find his way as can no other through the uncharted welter of contemporary literature and books. Use this sense of direction to break your trail through the wilderness of publications, and do not dawdle long and unprofitably over a book merely because the megaphone of a modern advertisement proclaims its primary importance, and this novelty of literary merchandise deploys every specious trick to bait your curiosity. You should as your own critic know the difference between first and fourth rate, and have the courage of your expert knowledge.—From "Poetry as a Means of Grace," by CHARLES GROSVENOR OSGOOD. (Princeton: Princeton University Press.)

Handbook for Walkers

The best acquainted
Have nothing to show,
Empty-handed
Return as they go,

With here a mark
Of earth on an arm
Or the dust of bark
On a palm,

Shake hands with a day,
By a blade of grass,
By a branch, by a spray
As you pass.

Time has no wrappings.
Look at the sky
With good broad earth
To steady by.

CHARLES MALAM

She Couldn't Help Teaching

I HAVE OFTEN thought since the days of my mother's instruction in the kitchen, in the orchard, in the dining-room, how most of what I know about teaching has come from her. In the first place, she understood, perhaps unconsciously, the first and cardinal principle of all successful teaching: that in order to interest others in anything at all, one must be oneself consumed with interest. . . .

My mother's imagination cast gleams and motes of light upon the worn pages of our school Speller. From her I first learned the charm and magic of certain words, the stupidity latent in others. We learned our spelling lessons around our dining-room table, which served us as a common desk in the evening.

"*Multitude*," said my mother. "Now that's a big, splendid word. See how big it sounds. Get your Testaments and we'll find it: 'And seeing the multitudes,' great crowds, remember, 'he went up into a mountain.' Look at the word and see all the people crowding about. Now I'll find even a better place. Listen carefully now. 'After this I beheld and lo, a great *multitude*, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed in white robes, and palms in their hands.' That's a beautiful verse, and you should learn it. You see, in the first verse the people are all crowding around in *multitudes*. They don't quite know what they are there for, so they are just *multitudes*. But in the second, even though they are all different nations and kindreds and tongues, they all know they are there to praise God, so they are just one *multitude* in white robes with palms in their hands.

"*Meander*. That's a nice word which means just what it sounds like. The brook in the back pasture *meanders*; . . . or you *meander* around in your minds when you don't go straight at your lessons.

"*Moreover*. Well, that's a word which you can't see a picture of and which doesn't mean much of anything. Your father sometimes uses it when he argues his cases. Anyone can spell it, and it isn't worth bothering about.—From "A Goodly Fellowship," by MARY ELLEN CHASE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Right Motives and Aims

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN THOUGHT and endeavor are constantly tending toward a goal. No sooner is an objective attained than another is pursued. In the struggle for attainment, moral mercury is tested, and it rises or falls according to the purpose and motive of the individual. Strife which has as its goal personal power, personal advantage, personal success, is engendered in the frigid zone of selfishness and sends the moral mercury downward, whereas strife for the betterment of humanity, in which one's own good is allied with that of every other individual, is begotten of a heart that glows with the sunshine of unselfed love, where the moral mercury tends ever upward.

Human experience is beset with temptation, and each one must decide for himself whether he will serve God or mammon. "No man can serve two masters," declared Christ Jesus: "for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other" (Matthew 6:24). When Moses undertook to lead the children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage, he found it necessary in the perilous journey through the wilderness to establish a strict moral code as a standard for thought and action, and he received from God the divinely inspired Decalogue, or the Ten Commandments. This code admits of no divided allegiance. It calls for unqualified love for God and man. "Half-love," said the poet, "will not bide the storm." He whose purpose is to conform his life to the Sinaitic pattern will emerge from every conquest of error stronger and better equipped for the service of God and humanity, whereas selfishness weakens moral stamina and undermines the capacity for true service. Greed, fear, pride, and willfullness thrive in the soil of selfish ambition, while selfless service yields in ever-increasing abundance the fruits of righteousness—confidence, courage, steadfastness, joy, love, and allied virtues, which reflect divine Mind.

Selfish pursuits have only human will for their sanction and support. Therefore their limited achievements fail of permanent good. True service, service for the spiritual betterment of mankind, has divine authority, for God is Love. God's purpose and plan for His children are always good. His blessings are universal and impartial. Hence any endeavor which is based on a desire to do the greatest good to the greatest number is sanctioned by divine Love and supported by omnipotence. It therefore cannot fail of fruition. When one's effort is aligned with God's purpose, true success is sure.

In proportion to the selflessness of motive and purpose are the fruits of labor enriched and the opportunities for serving increased. "Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 454 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The worker whose motive is right, because it is based on divine Principle, need never fear a lack of ability to perform the task which God leads him to do. Patience and humility will attain the mental and moral stature commensurable for the occasion. Likewise one whose motive is God-inspired never lacks opportunity for service. True service always finds expression, whether it takes the form of a simple smile or the lifting of a heavy burden. The man whose chief desire is to serve God and humanity stands before an open door which neither age nor circumstance can close. Imbued with the love which reflects divine Love, such a one shrinks not from responsibility; and, supported by an unfolding understanding of the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of God, divine Mind, he is not weakened by fear, hindered by pride, or hardened by failure. Spiritual confidence and courage are his to strengthen his steps and steady his hand for the performance of whatever task is before him. He acknowledges no handicap, accepts no permanent defeat. Obstacles and trials only sharpen the edge of endeavor, and from defeat he learns the way to win the victory over error through gaining a higher understanding of God, divine Principle.

Christ Jesus declared (Luke 22:27), "I am among you as he that serveth." And he said this near the close of his career of unparalleled conquest and achievement. Never was a task too humble or too great for this friend of mankind. After the resurrection, having gained the victory over "the last enemy," he provided a breakfast for the disciples and lovingly called them after a night of toil to "come and dine." Throughout his brief but glorious earthly experience, love and service characterized his every word and deed.

Human history shows that those who have accomplished most of lasting good are those who have loved God and reflected Him in their thinking and living. And so it will ever be, for Love is God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Cinquain

Across
The moving green
Of a summer garden
Cloud shadows glide like dark fish
through bright
Waters.

E. E. L.

Rechte Beweggründe und Ziele

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS MENSCHLICHE Denken und Trachten strebt beständig nach einem Ziel hin. Sobald ein Ziel erreicht ist, wird ein anderes verfolgt. In dem Ringen um die Erreichung wird das Sittlichkeitsbarometer erprobt, und es steigt oder fällt je nach dem Zweck und dem Beweggrund des Ringenden. Wettstreit, dessen Ziel persönliche Macht, persönlicher Vorteil, persönlicher Erfolg ist, wird in dem kalten Gebiet der Selbstsucht erzeugt und läßt das Sittlichkeitsbarometer fallen, während Wettstreit um die Besserung der Menschheit, worin das eigene Gute mit dem jedes andern Menschen verbündet ist, aus einem Herzen hervorgeht, das vom Sonnenschein selbstloser Liebe erglüht, wo das Sittlichkeitsbarometer immer steigt.

Die menschliche Erfahrung wird mit Versuchung bedrängt, und jeder muß für sich entscheiden, ob er Gott oder dem Mammon dienen will. „Niemand kann zwei Herren dienen", erklärte Christus Jesus, „entweder er wird den einen hassen und den andern lieben, oder er wird dem einen anhangen und den andern verachten" (Matth. 6, 24). Als Mose die Kinder Israel aus der ägyptischen Knechtschaft führte, hielt er es auf dem gefährlichen Zug durch die Wüste für nötig, ein strenges Sittengesetz als Norm des Denkens und Handelns aufzustellen, und er empfing von Gott die göttlich inspirierten Zehn Gebote. Dieses Gesetz läßt keine halbe Treue zu. Es fordert unbedingte Liebe zu Gott und dem Menschen. „Halbe Liebe", sagte der Dichter, „hält dem Sturm nicht stand". Wer sein Leben nach dem sinaitischen Muster zu gestalten beabsichtigt, wird aus jedem Kampf mit dem Irrtum stärker und besser gerüstet für den Dienst Gottes und der Menschheit hervorgehen, während Selbstsucht die sittliche Ausdauer schwächt und die Fähigkeit zu wahrem Dienst untergräbt. Habgier, Furcht, Stolz und Eigenwille gedeihen im Boden selbstsüchtigen Strebens; selbstloser Dienst dagegen trägt in stets zunehmender Fülle die Früchte der Gerechtigkeit: Vertrauen, Mut, Standhaftigkeit, Freude, Liebe und verwandte Tugenden, die das göttliche Gemüt widerspiegeln.

Selbstsüchtige Bestrebungen werden nur von dem menschlichen Willen gutgeheißen und unterstützt. Daher ermangeln ihre begrenzten Errungenschaften des dauernd Guten. Wahrer Dienst, Dienst für die geistige Besserung der Menschheit, hat göttliche Vollmacht; denn Gott ist die Liebe. Gott beabsichtigt und plant für Seine Kinder immer Gutes. Seine Segnungen sind allumfassend und unparteiisch. Daher wird jedes Bestreben, das auf dem Wunsch beruht, das größte Gute für die größte Zahl Empfänger zu tun, von der göttlichen Liebe gebilligt und von der Allmacht unterstützt. Es kann daher nicht fruchtlos sein. Wenn unser Bemühen mit Gottes Absicht übereinstimmt, ist wahrer Erfolg sicher.

Im Verhältnis zu der Selbstlosigkeit des Beweggrunds und des Zwecks werden die Früchte der Arbeit bereichert und die Gelegenheiten zum Dienen vermehrt. „Rechte Beweggründe geben dem Gedanken Schwingen und der Rede und dem Handeln Stärke und Freiheit", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy auf Seite 454 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift". Der Arbeiter, dessen Beweggrund recht ist, weil er auf das göttliche Prinzip gegründet ist, braucht nie zu fürchten, daß es ihm an Fähigkeit mangeln werde, die Aufgabe zu erfüllen, die er unter Gottes Leitung ausführt. Geduld und Demut werden die der Gelegenheit vergleichbare mentale und sittliche Größe erreichen. Ebenso mangelt es dem, dessen Beweggrund von Gott inspiriert ist, nie an Gelegenheit zu dienen. Wahrer Dienst findet immer Ausdruck, sei es in Gestalt eines einfachen freundlichen Blicks oder der Befreiung von einer schweren Last. Der Mensch, dessen größter Wunsch ist, Gott und der Menschheit zu dienen, steht vor einer offenen Tür, die weder Alter noch Umstand schließen kann. Durchdrungen von der Liebe, die die göttliche Liebe widerspiegelt, schreckt er vor keiner Verantwortung zurück; und unterstützt durch ein sich entfaltendes Verständnis der Allmacht, der Allwissenheit und der Allgegenwart Gottes, des göttlichen Gemüts, wird er durch Furcht nicht geschwächt, durch Stolz nicht gehindert und durch Mißerfolg nicht verbittert. Geistiges Vertrauen und geistiger Mut stärken seine Schritte und festigen seine Hand zur Ausführung jeder ihm zugewiesenen Aufgabe. Er anerkennt kein Hindernis, fügt sich keiner dauernden Niederlage. Hindernisse und Anfechtungen schärfen nur die Schneide seines Bestrebens, und Niederlage lehrt ihn durch das Erlangung eines höheren Verständnisses Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips, den Sieg über Irrtum gewinnen.

Christus Jesus erklärte (Luk. 22, 27): „Ich bin unter euch wie ein Diener". Und er sagte dies gegen Ende seiner Laufbahn unvergleichlicher Überwindung und Vollbringung. Nie war diesem Freunde der Menschheit eine Aufgabe zu gering oder zu groß. Nach der Auferstehung, als er den Sieg über „den letzten Feind" gewonnen hatte, bereitete er für die Jünger ein Morgenmahl und lud sie nach einer Nacht schwerer Arbeit liebevoll ein mit den Worten: „Kommt und haltet das Mahl!" Während seiner ganzen kurzen aber herrlichen irdischen Erfahrung kennzeichneten Liebe und Dienst alle seine Worte und Taten.

Die menschliche Geschichte zeigt, daß diejenigen, die am meisten dauernd Gutes vollbracht haben, es sind, die Gott geliebt und Ihn in ihrem Denken und Leben widergespiegelt haben. Und so wird es immer sein; denn die Liebe ist Gott.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christliche Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

Humblebee

Pudgy
and garrulous,
the humblebee becomes
the gossip of the garden, telling tales.

E. V. E.

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Intimate Message: Washington

If It Had Only Been Suspended for 'Duration'! ..... ***By M. H.***

Farm parity has suddenly become a subject affecting every housewife's daily purchases at the grocery store.

Your grocer doesn't have to observe a ceiling price on chickens, on flour, or on lamb or butter: he does on pork and beef, on bakery products and most processed foods. Why this discrepancy? Why is there a price ceiling on some foods and not on others? The answer is "farm parity."

Ever since the Roosevelt Administration came in, much has been heard of the term "farm parity." It represents the economic status the farmers of the nation have been striving to gain in relation to the rest of the nation's producers. When "parity" is attained on a certain product the American farmer receives from it as much or more purchasing power as he had in the pre-World War period, August, 1909-July, 1914.

The Department of Agriculture says parity is a "formula defining a relationship or exchange ratio between prices paid by farmers generally and prices received."

"Parity" is in the news today on two war fronts. Leon Henderson says the farm bloc's insistence on it is threatening to wreck price control and bring on inflation. This same farm bloc in Congress is so insistent on attaining parity that it has also been fighting against the Department of Agriculture's proposed release from the "ever-normal granary" of corn and wheat at below parity prices. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard wants farmers to be able to buy this grain at below parity prices to feed to chickens and livestock and thus step up food-for-freedom production.

Upsetting the Economic Apple Cart

"Parity" keeps upsetting the economic apple cart in Washington these days. Most economists, including Leon Henderson, wish now that Henry Wallace had never brought it into being, or that at least it had been suspended for the "duration."

The price control law forbids Mr. Henderson to put a price ceiling on any agricultural commodity that has not risen in price to 110 per cent of parity; the Oct. 1, 1941, market price; the Dec. 14, 1941, market price, or the average price that prevailed during the period July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1929.

Acting under these congressional instructions, Mr. Henderson has, for instance, put a ceiling on beefsteak because beef cattle are now selling at $10.75 a hundred pounds, which is higher than the price on any of the mentioned dates. Chickens, on the other hand, have no ceiling yet, because they are selling at the farm for 18½ cents a pound. They will be allowed to rise to 21.1 cents a pound, the July, 1919-June, 1929, average.

Mr. Henderson has long been disgusted with the way the farm bloc in Congress tied his hands on agricultural ceilings. The exceptions make the law complicated and hard to enforce. Back before the law was passed, he tried to get the farm bloc to be satisfied with "parity" instead of parity plus 10 per cent, but was unsuccessful. To get the bill through Congress after several months' delay, he finally gave in..

Last week, he let loose again against the agricultural provisions of the bill, when he announced they had necessitated a 15 per cent rise in retail prices of canned and dried fruits and caused a "serious setback in the battle being fought to maintain stability in the cost of living."

One More Instance Where Consumer Pays

Fruit prices, he said, have risen sharply under the parity formula. Canners were having to pay $67 a ton for apricots they bought for $45 last year. On top of increased labor and transportation costs, they could not afford to take care of the fruit crop. So Mr. Henderson reluctantly gave permission for them to break through the ceilings and pass their increased costs along to the consumer. The only alternative would have been a Government subsidy to the canning industry, paid for out of the public treasury.

What about the farmer? Why are his spokesmen in Washington so insistent that he must have more money for what he produces? Secretary Wickard says the farmer must reach parity in order to have an adequate margin or he won't produce the much-needed food for freedom.

Actually prices aren't bothering farmers as much these days as the difficulties of getting farm labor, fertilizer and farm machinery. These problems are being tackled separately by the Department of Agriculture, but thus far it hasn't made much progress.

Farmers generally are patriotic. They don't think they have had a fair break with city folks financially.

Strikes make them mad. They don't see why there should be a ceiling on farm prices and not on factory wages. There is some question whether the strongly-organized farm lobbies, clamoring for parity-plus, really are representing the average dirt farmer. Many of them would be willing to forget parity for awhile if they could get the hired men, fertilizer and new machinery to raise the "food for freedom" that the world will so badly need in months to come. The housewife would be glad, too.

To Change the Subject:

Lighter Moments in a Newsroom ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

All families have their little practical jokes and it's the same with the family of newspaper folk.

For the most part the pace of our work is swift, and perhaps that's why in the brief lull between editions our humor occasionally tends to the ridiculous and our impulse to laugh is satisfied with small things.

It may have something to do with the mysterious abduction of "Barney," a tiny, stuffed monkey who makes his home on the desk of the city editor's secretary. We have never called in the FBI, his owner having become, by virtue of necessity, something of an expert at detection.

The real pay-off came, however, when after extended search and plaintive pleas, she finally located the missing "Barney" perched high and dry on top of the office window stick.

Then there was the day when one of our Copy Desk men, a Britisher, took "the most important step in his life, next to getting married." He became a citizen of the United States!

Returning to the office, he was greeted with cheers and a desk adorned with American flags, a copy of the Constitution, a history of the Stars and Stripes, and, for a nostalgic touch, a few clippings from an English newspaper.

It turned out to be not our new American citizen, however, who was in need of these patriotic documents. "Perhaps you can tell me," he said brightly to the grinning faces of the crowd around him, "the name of the fifteenth President of the United States."

The grins disappeared, and so did the crowd.

Most newspapers today are compelled, due to wartime scarcity of messenger-aged boys, to employ girls instead. Most of our worthy editors, however, caught fast in the rut of tradition, still bellow, "BOY!" Some day when they look up they're going to get an awful surprise.

But to prove that our editors occasionally have a sense of humor, such as it is, we shall tell of the historic occasion when one of our superiors, instead of initiating a new copy boy by sending him on a fool's errand for some nonexistent "rubber quads," dispatched him for an ice cream cone.

It was a hot day and the youngster returned, wilted and with the cream dripping down between his fingers. "Here it is," he piped in a weak voice.

"File it!" growled the editor, without cracking a smile. Whereupon the boy did—right where such items usually go.

Any day an unsuspecting reporter may return from lunch to find *his* typewriter well plastered with quips clipped from newspaper advertisements or headlines.

Donald, for instance, has been extremely popular lately. "Don Rushes to Battle Nazis," was accomplished with a neat bit of pasting and transposition. It had its point. He's about to do just that.

Then two more headlines proved irresistible. "Germans Claim to Have Reached Don," and "Battle for Don Nearing Showdown."

There's another decoration which makes its appearance occasionally, and it's not funny. It's really an award of merit—a sort of tree fashioned out of a rolled newspaper with strips peeled down at intervals to resemble leaves or branches, depending on the imagination.

This is the original creation of one special editor, and its copyright stands inviolate by common consent. It is never bestowed in jest, and the recipient is scarcely less honored than as if personally decorated by General MacArthur. It has become a respected symbol, a coveted merit, the Croix de Guerre of the News Room.

Singing telegrams have occasionally wavered over the wire into the astonished ears of editors. An improvised desk sign, "Man at Work," means do not disturb, and is carefully observed. A clock on one editor's desk has an alarm attachment which occasionally gets set, no one ever knows how, when, or by whom.

The rest of the time, which fortunately is most of it, newspaper reporters are perfectly normal.

Voting Table: Explanation of Issues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Here are brief reviews of the issues behind the Senate votes given in the accompanying table.

Repeal of the Arms Embargo: Those who are here recorded as No, standing against the Administration request to remove the embargo, were keeping American arms from Britain more than half a year after the war had begun.

The vote selected as the basis for this tabulation was the amendment of Senator Clark of Missouri to the Neutrality Act of 1939, which was the best test of sentiment on repeal of the embargo. The Clark amendment would have re-enacted, or continued, the existing arms embargo, and a Yes vote on this amendment reflected an isolationist position. Therefore, in the interests of a uniform pattern for the table, the original voting and the original description of the vote have been reversed so as to present an accurate picture of how each senator stood on the positive issue before the country of repealing the embargo.

Renew Trade Pacts, March, 1940: This vote tested the attitude of Senators toward the broad international approach to world trade which the Administration hopes to make the economic basis of postwar peace. This was the Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements bill.

Enact Draft Law, August, 1940: A vote for conscription was a vote for what was then called national defense, in the full meaning of the word. This was the Selective Service Act.

Send Army Abroad, March, 1941: Those here recorded as Yes, in favor of continuing the historic right of the Army to send its men anywhere, including abroad, permitted the U. S. Army High Command to continue its preparations for war on a global basis, without geographical limits. The vote was on the Taft amendment to keep the army within the western hemisphere. The description of this vote, and the votes themselves, have been reversed in the interests of a uniform table.

Lend-Lease Bill, March, 1941: A clear test on the national defense program.

Transfer Axis Ships to Britain, May, 1941: This vote reflected the attitude of Senators toward effective assistance short of war to the allies of the United States.

Extend Draft Law, August, 1941: The law extending military service to an 18 months' term. Considered by the Administration to be essential to a realistic national preparedness program. This was the Extension of Selective Service Act.

Repeal Neutrality Act, November, 1941: This vote revised the Neutrality Law chiefly to reopen combat zones and arm merchant ships in response to a demand from President Roosevelt that this was necessary to prevent the enemy from sinking United States ships carrying lend-lease materials to Britain.

Build New TVA Dam, May, 1937: A vote which was generally conceded to reflect basic attitudes toward the Tennessee Valley Authority, a major Administration economic and social project.

WPA Relief Bill, January, 1938: A vote on the McKellar amendment which was designed to prevent the opponents of work relief from reducing the budget appropriations for the year from $875,000,000 to $725,000,000.

Government Reorganization Bill, March, 1939: The Roosevelt Plan for tightening and modernizing the executive branch of the government.

Farm Parity Bill, May, 1939: Against clearly indicated disapproval from the White House the Senate established stiff parity payments for certain farm products in a pre-election year. This was the Agricultural Appropriations Bill with parity payments.

Hatch Clean Politics Bill, March, 1940: An extension to state and local employees who are paid out of Federal funds, of the original Hatch Act prohibiting what President Roosevelt called "pernicious political activities" on their part. Its chief effect was to forbid these additional Government workers from taking part in political campaigns.

Outlaw Labor Spies, May, 1940: A bill prepared by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee after a three-year inquiry, banning the use of strikebreakers, tear gas and "industrial munitions."

Increase Excess Profits Taxes, September, 1940: A comprehensive measure to control profiteering on national defense contracts.

End Tax Exempt Bonds, September, 1940: Brown amendment to plug what is considered by Administration tax reformers to be a sizable loophole in the tax system whereby wealthy taxpayers can reduce their surtaxes.

In numerous cases, a senator's voting record will begin late in the table, preceded by a number of blanks to indicate no vote on the earlier issues. In such cases, the senator has either been elected or appointed to fill a vacancy. The actual date of assuming office can be found in the Congressional Directory.

1942 Election Guide: How the Senators Voted

This voting chart represents an extension of the Guide to the 1942 Congressional Elections, published in The Christian Science Monitor on May 28 last. At that time, the voting record for all members of the House of Representatives was printed, because all of them stand for re-election this fall. But only a third of the Senate was included because only a third of the Senators face the voters this year.

Numerous readers have subsequently asked for an enlargement of the Senate table to include the whole Senate. Voters in Massachusetts, for example, wished to have the record of Democratic Senator Walsh, who is not running for re-election this year, for comparison with that of Republican Senator Lodge, who is running, in order to interpret the Lodge votes more intelligently.

The Christian Science Monitor therefore takes this opportunity to run the voting record for the entire Senate, and at the same time, in the subsequent paragraphs, to correct several mistakes which regrettably crept into the original Guide in spite of efforts to verify it carefully.

In order to simplify what otherwise would be an extremely complicated voting table, certain rearrangements have been made. The issues have been stated in such a way that a Yes vote on questions of foreign policy will reflect an international approach, while a No vote will, generally speaking, reflect the contrary. It is recognized that this may work specific injustice in some cases where a senator's vote was not clearly motivated by "internationalist" or "isolationist" ideas. But there would be great difficulty for the average citizen in studying a vote table where a "yes" may mean one thing in one column and exactly the reverse in the next column. Therefore, it seemed advisable as a reader service to bring about this amount of uniformity in the field of foreign policy votes, where the issue of isolation versus internationalism is the one overwhelming issue before the voters. Votes on domestic issues have been left exactly as they took place on the floor of the Senate.

In the original Guide to the 1942 Congressional Elections, published May 28, 1942, a Senate bill to repeal the arms embargo was confused with a motion to continue the embargo, so that the votes under the heading of "Repeal of Arms Embargo" appeared to have been reversed. This has been corrected in the table below. By a parallel confusion in the House table, the arms embargo votes of Messrs. Murdock of Arizona, Smith, Hill, and Leavy of Washington, Anderson, Elliott, Hinshaw, and Thomas Ford of California appeared as No when they should have been Yes. In the Senate table, the votes of Senator Russell of Georgia on the Government Reorganization and farm parity bills should have been Yes instead of blank, as they appeared.

The May 28 Guide used a reconstruction of a House vote on an amendment to the WPA Relief Bill of January, 1938. It has since been objected that Senators voting against this so-called Cannon amendment, which would raise the work relief appropriation from 725 million dollars to the 875 million dollars asked by the President, later voted for the passage of the final bill providing 725 million dollars for the WPA. The real test on the President's already whittled down work relief program, however, came on the Cannon amendment vote which was only recorded by tellers as 137 ayes and 226 nays. The final vote passing the bill was 397 yeas to 16 nays—a vote which does not reflect the issue which it was desired to stress.

For the record, Messrs. Cole, N. Y.; Cox, Crawford, Hawks, Heinke, McLean, Owen, Peterson, Ga.; Reed, N. Y.; Robertson, Rockefeller, Short, Smith, Va.; Taber, Wadsworth and West were the only ones voting No on the final bill.

The Senate Record

	Foreign Policy									Domestic Issues							
	Repeal Arms Embargo Oct. '39	Renew Trade Pacts Apr. '40	Enact Draft Law Aug. '40	Send Army Abroad Mar. '41	Lend-Lease Bill Mar. '41	Give Axis Ships to Britain May '41	Extend Draft Law Aug. '41	Repeal Neutrality Act Nov. '41		Build New TVA Dam May '37	WPA Relief Bill Jan. '38	Gov't Reorganization Bill Mar. '39	Farm Parity Bill May '39	Hatch Clean Politics Bill Mar. '40	Outlaw Labor Spies May '40	Increase Excess Profits Taxes Sept. '40	End Tax Exempt Bonds Sept. '40
New England																	
	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	WHITE (R) Maine	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Brewster (R) Maine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	BRIDGES (R) N. H.	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	...	No
	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Tobey (R) N. H.	...	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Austin (R) Ver.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	...	...	...	No	No	No	No	No	Aiken (R) Ver.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Walsh (D) Mass.	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	...	No	LODGE (R) Mass.	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Gerry (D) R. I.	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	GREEN (D) R. I.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Maloney (D) Conn.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Danaher (R) Conn.	...	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Atlantic States																	
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Wagner (D) N. Y.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Mead (D) N. Y.	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	SMATHERS (D) N. J.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Barbour (R) N. J.	...	No	No	No	Yes	...	Yes	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Davis (R) Pa.	...	No	No	...	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Guffey (D) Pa.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	HUGHES (D) Del.	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Tunnell (D) Del.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	No	Tydings (D) Md.	No	No	No	...	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Radcliffe (D) Md.	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	GLASS (D) Va.	...	No	...	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Byrd (D) Va.	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Kilgore (D) W. Va.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	ROSIER (D) W. Va.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	BAILEY (D) N. C.	No	No	...	...	No	No	Yes	No
	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Reynolds (D) N. C.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...
	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Smith (D) S. C.	...	No	Yes	...	No	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	.....	Byrnes (D) S. C.†	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	.....	Peace (D) S. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	MAYBANK (D) S. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	George (D) Ga.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	RUSSELL (D) Ga.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Andrews (D) Fla.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Pepper (D) Fla.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Central States																	
	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Taft (R) Ohio	...	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	...	...	...	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Burton (R) Ohio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Van Nuys (D) Ind.	No	No	Yes	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
	...	...	...	No	No	No	No	No	Willis (R) Ind.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lucas (D) Ill.	...	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	...	...	...	No	No	No	No	No	BROOKS (R) Ill.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Vandenberg (R) Mich.	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	BROWN (D) Mich.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	La Follette (Prog.) Wis.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Wiley (R) Wis.	...	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	...
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Shipstead (R) Minn.	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	BALL (R) Minn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Gillette (D) Iowa	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	HERRING (D) Iowa	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Clark (D) Mo.	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Truman (D) Mo.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Nye (R) N. D.	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	...	...	...	No	No	No	No	No	Langer (R) N. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No	No	No	No	No	No	...	No	BULOW (D) S. D.‡	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Gurney (R) S. D.	...	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	NORRIS (Ind.) Neb.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes
	...	...	...	No	No	No	No	No	Butler (R) Neb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	CAPPER (R) Kan.	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Reed (R) Kan.	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Barkley (D) Ky.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	CHANDLER (D) Ky.	...	...	...	...	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	McKellar (D) Tenn.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	STEWART (D) Tenn.	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	BANKHEAD (D) Ala.	...	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hill (D) Ala.	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	.....	Harrison (D) Miss.*	...	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	.....	Eastland (D) Miss.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	DOXEY (D) Miss.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No	Bilbo (D) Miss.	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Caraway (D) Ark.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	.....	Miller (D) Ark.†	...	Yes	...	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	SPENCER (D) Ark.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Overton (D) La.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ELLENDER (D) La.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Thomas (D) Okla.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LEE (D) Okla.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	.....	Sheppard (D) Texas*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	...	...	...	...	...	...	No	Yes	O'DANIEL (D) Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Connally (D) Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Wheeler (D) Mont.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	MURRAY (D) Mont.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Clark (D) Idaho	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	...	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	THOMAS (R) Idaho	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	No	Yes
	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	O'Mahoney (D) Wyo.	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	SCHWARTZ (D) Wyo.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Adams (D) Colo. *	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	JOHNSON (D) Colo.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	HATCH (D) N. M.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	No	No	Chavez (D) N. M.	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hayden (D) Ariz.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes	No
	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	McFarland (D) Ariz.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Thomas (D) Utah	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...
	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Murdock (D) Utah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	McCarran (D) Nev.	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	No
	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Bunker (D) Nev.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific States																	
	...	No	Yes	...	No	No	No	No	Bone (D) Wash.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wallgren (D) Wash.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	McNARY (R) Ore.	...	No	No	Yes	Yes	...	No	No
	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Holman (R) Oregon	...	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	...	Yes
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Johnson (R) Calif.	...	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Downey (D) Calif.	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Those listed in the Congressional Record as paired for or against a bill, or announced for or against it, are listed according to their opinion of the bill, as if they had actually voted. Capital letters denote senators up for re-election this year. The votes of those marked * (deceased) or † (resigned) or ‡ (defeated in primary election) are given here to complete the voting record for each state.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 576,880
1942 volume to date 54,020,548
1941 volume to date 67,336,335

Stocks Resume Rally Despite Profit Taking

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The bull market in stocks maintained its rising stride at a moderate rate today despite the interference of considerable profit taking on Wednesday's bulge.

Many leaders stumbled at the start in exceptionally lively dealings but offerings were absorbed without any trouble and the advance was soon resumed. There was a little more cashing in after midday, when the pace again slowed. Best gains running to around 2 points were reduced in most cases at the close.

While sluggish intervals were plentiful, transfers of about 800,000 shares were among the largest of the year to date. They compared with 576,000 yesterday.

Mildly persistent inflation psychology was thought to have inspired further demand for selected issues although numerous noninflation stocks were equally favored as in the previous run-up. Outstanding stimulation from the war news was lacking.

Prominent on the early swing were Santa Fe, which touched a new high since 1938; General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, J. I. Case and U. S. Gypsum, at top levels for the year; U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Anaconda, American Can, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Standard Oil (NJ) and Pan American Airways.

Forward movers in the curb included Gulf Oil, Humble Oil, American Gas, N. J. Zinc and Brewster Aero. Faltering at times were Cities Service, International Petroleum and Pantepec.

Bonds Show Fair Gain

The bond market made a fair amount of progress toward higher levels today with rails and utilities making the best showing near the final hour.

Gains of fractions to around a point were well distributed in today's bond market around noon.

Among the climbers were Western Union 5s, Texas Co. 3s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Northern Pacific 4s, New York Central 5s, Laclede Gas 5½s, Cuba Northern Railway 5½s and Atlantic Coast Line 4½s.

Hesitant most of the time were Portland General Electric 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, American Telephone 3s and Union Pacific first 4s.

U. S. Governments again were steadied as the books on the Treasury's current offering of $2,000,000,000 of 2s remained open. Government bond dealers said they expected the issue would be oversubscribed to some extent before the books close late today.

Foreign dollar bonds were generally narrow and mixed.

Freight Carloadings Off 11.7 Per Cent In Holiday Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 753,855 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended July 4.

This was a decrease of 99,586 cars, or 11.7 per cent, compared with the preceding week, an increase of 13,496 cars, or 1.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 116,686 cars, or 18.3 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Misc freight	356,666	29,031	129,348
Less-than-carlot merchandise	82,036	10,173	88,575
Coal	120,330	48,801	126,492
Grain and grain products	42,300	1,726	8,581
Livestock	9,508	1,168	† 1,538
Forest products	44,431	7,921	† 7,144
Ore	85,946	2,221	†14,190
Coke	12,578	1,545	60

† Increase.

Wheat Prices Hit New 6-Week Highs

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—Renewed buying late in the session today lifted wheat prices more than a cent a bushel to new highs for the past six weeks.

Although the market was unsettled much of the time by profit-taking and hedging sales, buyers took the leadership after noon. Additional flour business, bringing millers into the market again, as well as expectations of speedy house action on legislation to advance government loan rates on basic commodities to full parity, which already has been passed by the Senate, prompted the upturn. Just before the close the pit was filled with rumors of favorable progress of this legislation in the House and this prompted covering of previous short sales.

Stocks Generally Firm in London

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—The stock market closed generally firm today after quiet trading.

British funds finished firm while foreign bonds mostly were higher.

In the industrials oils were firmer while rubbers and teas were fractionally higher. Home rails maintained earlier gains. Kaffirs and diamonds were inactive.

Sub-Contracting Praised

NEW YORK—Crediting sub-contractors with having "greatly increased the efficiency and speed of ordnance production," C. A. Liddle, President of Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, reported that the company has placed more than 2,000 ordnance sub-contracts with 729 concerns in 191 cities in 20 states.

W. S. Gifford Is Paid $210,350; Salaries Listed

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — W. S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph, was paid $210,350 in 1941, the annual report of the company filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed.

The A. T. & T. paid C. P. Cooper, vice-president, $102,499 and general counsel C. M. Bracelen, $90,000.

The A. T. & T. report also included breakdowns of salaries paid subsidiary telephone companies, including:

Bell, Pennsylvania—President, Philip C. Staples, $62,440; Chesapeake & Potomac, Lloyd B. Wilson, $16,034 as president, $19,143 as president of the Chesapeake & Potomac of Baltimore City, $12,296 as president of Chesapeake & Potomac of Virginia, and $8,429 as president of Chesapeake & Potomac of West Virginia; Illinois Bell, President A. H. Mellinger, $65,700; Vice-President W. O. Kurtz, $39,983; Indiana Bell, President J. F. Carroll, $35,775; Michigan Bell, Frederick H. Reid, $39,846; Southwestern Bell, President A. C. Stannard, $62,550; Wisconsin Bell, President W. R. McGovern, $36,000; New England Telephone & Telegraph, President John J. Robinson, $56,160; New Jersey Bell, President Chester I. Barnard, $33,793; Vice-President George W. McRae, $32,146; New York Telephone Company, President A. A. Lowman, $40,710; Ohio Bell, President Randolph Eide, $49,700; Pacific Telephone & Telegraph, President N. R. Powley, $65,520; Southern Bell, President J. E. Warren, $50,480.

Other salaries listed were:

Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the board of Standard Gas & Electric, $65,663; A. Louis Flynn, general counsel, $81,450; Arthur Greene, president, Merchants & Manufacturers Securities, $50,000; C. H. Haskell, President, Beatrice Creamery Co., $52,500; K. T. Keller, President of the Chrysler Corporation, $100,950; B. E. Hutchinson, Vice-President, $90,900; F. M. Zeder, Vice-President, $85,450; Newcomb Carlton, chairman of board, Western Union Telegraph Company, $42,065; R. B. White, President, $36,351; Edwin F. Chinlund, President, Postal Telegraph, $40,743; Ellery W. Stone, Executive Vice-President, $27,208.

Weirton Steel Says NLRB Prejudiced; Appeals Decision

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Weirton Steel Company charged it had been "willfully denied a fair and impartial hearing" in a five-year-old NLRB case and asked the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for a hearing on its claims.

The company, a unit of the National Steel Corporation headed by Ernest T. Weir, referred to the National Labor Relations Board hearing—one of the longest before the board—on charges the firm violated the Wagner Act.

The petition stated the board's decision directing back pay be given to 17 employees, who had been dismissed, and that two independent unions be dissolved, was "invalid and contrary to law by reason of the board's prejudice, hostility and improper conduct."

It asked a stay of proceedings on the board's recently filed petition seeking enforcement of the order.

The petition, which was taken under advisement, charged improper conduct not only to the trial examiner and other agents of the Labor Board who actively participated in the hearing, but to members of the National Labor Relations Board at that time, J. Warren Madden, chairman; Donald Wakefield Smith and Edwin S. Smith.

Earl F. Reed of Pittsburgh, general counsel for the company, told the court that the firm had phonograph recordings and moving pictures to prove its allegations. Robert B. Watts, chief counsel for the NLRB, replied that this was "shotgun evidence typical of industrial espionage and the tool and trade of a company lawyer."

One of the company's chief complaints was that it was deprived of the right of counsel when the examiner excluded the company's chief counsel from the case midway through the hearing, which began in New Cumberland, W. Va., in 1937, and continued, with a number of interruptions, until Jan. 31, 1939.

Finan STEEL Star

Steel Employment Reaches New Record of 656,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel industry employment in May reached the record total of 656,000 persons, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

In April the total was 654,000 and in May last year 632,000.

The industry's pay roll was $117,403,000, compared with $118,568,000 in April and $115,287,000 in May, 1941.

Wage earners averaged $1.01 1-10 an hour for 37.7 hours per week in May, compared with $1.00 4-10 for 39.7 hours in the preceding month and 98 1-10 cents for 39.7 hours in May, last year.

Marine Midland Net Off

NEW YORK (AP) — The Marine Midland Corp. and its constituent banks and trust companies and other affiliates reported consolidated net operating earnings, after taxes, of $733,612 or 13 cents a share for the second quarter of this year. This compared with $960,827 or 17 cents a share in the corresponding 1941 period.

Commerce and Finance

Roosevelt Asks House, Senate to Break Farm-Price Deadlock

Business and Industry

Aircraft Pay Rise in West Seen Likely

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (AP)—Paul R. Porter, wage stabilizer for the War Production Board, indicated that warplane builders may expect a pay boost as a committee of 16 met today to discuss wage schedules for all Pacific Coast aircraft workers.

"Wage increases granted since the President outlined his program to control living costs on April 27 have been made, first, to raise sub-standard wages or, second, to eliminate inequities in various classifications," he said. "A proper wage stabilization program involves adjustment of wage inequalities to prevent migration."

Shipyards' Pay Higher

Labor representatives at the conference, which began yesterday, reported that shipyards' wage scales of 95 cents to $1.50 an hour are 20 to 30 cents an hour more than that paid to airplane builders for comparable work.

A few days ago, W. G. Tuttle, chairman of the industrial relations committee of the Southern California aircraft industry (eight major companies), issued this statement:

"The manufacturers recognize that living costs have increased since the last general wage raise for aircraft workers in this region during the summer of 1941. Accordingly, we favor a stabilization program which will take into consideration these increased living costs, without breaking the bounds of inflation control. . . ."

The manufacturers gave no hint as to what rises they might suggest. The eight are Consolidated and Ryan at San Diego and Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrop, Vega and Vultee in the Los Angeles area.

Mr. Porter told the conference the three objectives should be: "(1) To avoid wage increases which might be inflationary or which might stimulate wage advances in other industries.

"(2) To improve good labor relations within the industry and to prevent because of inequities in classifications or for other reasons any unrest which might retard production.

"(3) To explore ways and means by which we can develop and maintain a stable labor force with minimum labor turnover and migration and the best opportunity for proper training of workers."

He warned "we must take into consideration the various instrumentalities which the Government is using to make stabilization function properly. . . . We are not here to dictate or to set wage scales by administrative fiat or to threaten you with coercion if co-operation fails."

OPA Would Cancel Surface Lines Fare Increase in Chicago

CHICAGO (AP) — Setting a precedent with respect to local transit fares, the Office of Price Administration this week petitioned the Illinois Commerce Commission for authority to intervene in a Chicago surface lines case for the purpose of restoring Chicago street car fares to a 7-cent level.

Under a temporary commission order of April 10, the fare was increased to eight cents, pending final action on a plea for a permanent charge at that level.

Although public utility rates were not included in OPA's recent price-ceiling orders, Administrator Leon Henderson's petition for intervention said it was the policy of the Government to hold living costs to the March, 1942, basis and that any increase in surface line fares would be inconsistent with the effort in other fields to stabilize the cost of living.

The company made no statement.

Standard Oil (N. J.) Earnings Shrink

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) estimated its consolidated earnings for the first half of this year were $43,000,000 after allowance for federal taxes provided in the proposed revenue act recently recommended by the House Ways and Means Committee. A profit of that amount would equal $1.58 a capital share.

Consolidated earnings for the corresponding period of 1941 were reported as approximately $74,000,000, or $2.72 a share.

Record Steel Ingot Output in Half Year

By the Associated Press

New York

Production of steel ingots and castings in the first half of this year reached a new high of 42,570,247 net tons, more than 4 per cent above that of the comparable 1941 record-breaking period, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced.

Open hearth steel production of 37,889,027 tons was 2 per cent above the first half of 1941. Bessemer output of 2,798,856 was 8 per cent higher and electric furnace production of 1,882,364 was about half again as much as that produced in 1941.

Total steel production in June of 7,022,155 tons compared with 7,386,890 in May and 6,792,751 in June, 1941.

ICC Chairman

Harris & Ewing

Clyde B. Aitchison

Elected Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the balance of 1942. Commissioner Aitchison, who has been Acting Chairman since Joseph B. Eastman became director of the Office of Defense Transportation, is the oldest member of the ICC having been in the service for 25 years.

Taxpayers See Need to Push For Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sound tax policies in the Nation and in New York State are urged in a booklet just gotten out by the Taxpayers' Federation, Inc., of No. 12 East Forty-first Street. The booklet, which may be had without cost upon application to William J. Brede, executive secretary of the Federation, stresses that the burdens of corporate and individual taxpayers are made heavier because governments are reluctant to adapt themselves to "the rigors of wartime economy."

"Governor Lehman recently reported a surplus of $54,000,000 in state tax revenue," the booklet, a reprint of a speech by Mr. Brede before the annual convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York at Lake George, N. Y., on June 25, recalls.

"This is gratifying, and while the actual surplus exceeds our own estimate by $20,000,000, taxpayers must not look upon this excess revenue as a mark of economy. The cost of personnel service and maintaining government bureaus actually was higher this year than last. As this is an election year, taxpayers may expect to have politicians use the tax surplus in order to justify reckless claims of economies that never existed.

"All in all, while 1942 did not provide the relief war-burdened taxpayers looked for in this State, the tax clouds were not without some silver linings. Such tax reductions as were enjoyed may never have been considered by either the Governor or the Legislature if the great economy drives of organized taxpayers in 1939 and 1940 were not still fresh in the minds of State officials.

"The cumulative effect of such consolidated efforts will be felt for years — provided the follow-up work is intelligently expanded. The economy-mindedness of public servants grows only in proportion to the power and influence of citizens fostering such movements."

G. E. Orders Soar 115 P. C. in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. announced that orders received during the second quarter totalled $566,250,000 compared with $263,760,000 in the like 1941 quarter, or an increase of 115 per cent.

Orders received for the six months ended June 30 were $865,370,000 compared with $521,140,000 in the same period of 1941, an increase of 66 per cent.

WPB Names Washington Regional Representatives

WASHINGTON (AP) — Appointment of four executives as Washington representatives of the War Production Board's regional directors was announced by L. Edward Scriven, in charge of the board's field service.

Mr. Scriven said their principal job would be to expedite settlement of problems the directors pass on to Washington. Under WPB's decentralization program, virtually all its activities other than broad policy matters are being transferred from Washington to the regional offices.

Frank R. McGregor, of New York City, a WPB executive since June 16, 1941, will represent the New York and Kansas City regions. Ralph I. Straus, former secretary of the R. H. Macy Company, New York City, will represent the Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Minneapolis regions. John W. Hubbell of Rye, N. Y., conversion expert with WPB's furniture branch, will handle the Boston, Atlanta, and Chicago regions, while J. Harold Kolseth of Plainfield, N. J., former Union College professor and executive of the Atlas Supply Company of Newark, will represent the Dallas, Denver, San Francisco, and Detroit regions.

All assignments were temporary.

End to Parity Battle Asked By President

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt made another attempt today to persuade Congress to break a long deadlock over Agriculture Department operations, declaring that "our war needs do not permit compromise or partisan discord."

The issue in matters in disagreement between the Senate and House, he said in a statement, is that of "more abundant production of the things we need." He added that "we cannot afford to cripple any part of our productive effort with unnecessary legislative shackles."

The presidential statement accompanied his signature of a stop-gap bill which supplied funds for the Agriculture Department for the month of July. Congress still is wrangling over the Department's full year appropriation.

The main points in disagreement are the questions of selling wheat at sub-parity prices for livestock feeding and the size of the appropriation for the Farm Security Administration.

The House has insisted on banning any sales of Government-held wheat at less than parity, while the Senate has voted to sell 125,000,000 bushels of wheat under the parity level—for feeding purposes alone.

Mr. Roosevelt said he regretted that "operations of a department so essential to our domestic and war needs should be left in such a predicament in this critical period in the nation's history."

Declaring that "this is no time to hamstring successful principles," the Chief Executive asserted that freedom to utilize the Government stock of grain in accord with the principles of the ever-normal granary was a necessary means to the end of achieving more adequate agricultural production.

Only through these principles, he said, "can we assure increased production of livestock and dairy products so essential to our war needs."

On the issue of the FSA, the Administration had requested an appropriation of $293,598,000, the Senate voted $228,800,000 and the House, $127,070,000.

The President asserted that the Senate provisions represented a "minimum step" in utilizing farm manpower for increased food production. His recommendations for the FSA, he said, were to enable under-employed farmers to produce more and make their production available for war needs.

Once before the President had used the same basic arguments which he presented again today. That was in a letter to officials of seven farm, labor and religious organizations which backed his stand on the issues involved.

Gasoline, Fuel Oil Stocks Decrease

NEW YORK (AP)—Further declines in United States stores of gasoline and heavy fuel oil were reported by the American Petroleum Institute for the week ended July 4.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline at the end of the week totaled 87,014,000 barrels, down 1,382,000 from a revised total of 88,396,000 the previous week.

Residual fuel oil supplies were down 401,000 barrels at 76,903,000, while stored gas, oil and distillates (light fuels) rose 669,000 barrels to a total of 33,520,000.

Crude oil production averaged 3,297,150 barrels daily for the week, a drop of 422,300 barrels from the average of the week before. Refineries operated at 75.8 per cent of capacity, indicating a crude run averaging 3,551,000 barrels daily compared with 76.5 per cent and 3,581,000 barrels in the previous week. Gasoline production for the week was estimated at 10,959,000 barrels compared with 10,713,000 barrels the week before.

Rayon Yarn Sales 6 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Deliveries of rayon filament yarn to domestic consumers for the first half of 1942 reached a new peak of 231,400,000 pounds, compared with 219,200,000 in the like 1941 period, or a gain of 6 per cent, Rayon Organon said.

June shipments were 39,000,000 compared with 37,600,000 in May and 38,300,000 in June, 1941.

Wooden Schooners May Be Answer to Latin Ship Lack

NEW YORK (AP)—Traders in such import commodities as coffee, cocoa and sugar expressed belief that wooden schooners might be the answer to the lack of cargo space for these products.

Construction of a large fleet of such ships, reports from Washington had said, was being considered to expand Latin-American trade, now stymied at least in part by the shipping shortage.

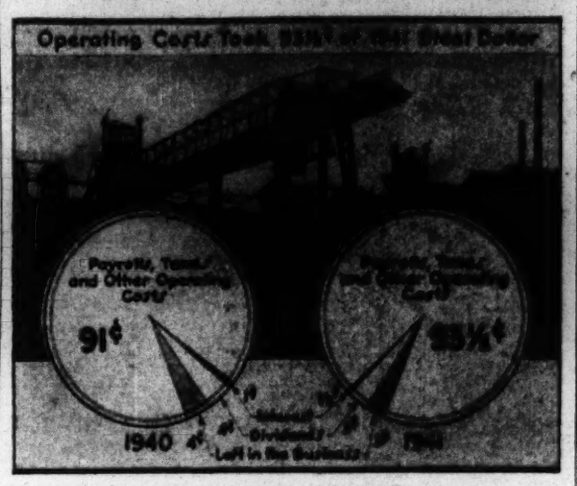
Light sales were reported in the spot cocoa market, although observers said manufacturers were holding off in anticipation of a possible cut in rail freight rates from the south to the northeast.

Coffee traders studied the new import licensing requirements.

Saskatchewan Mine Closed

VANCOUVER (CP)—The Box Mine at Goldfields, Sask., will be closed for the duration of the war, due to high costs and shortage of labor, S. G. Blaylock, President and managing director of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, announced. Outlook of the mining town had been in doubt for some months.

Operating Costs Take 2½ Cents More of 1941 Steel Dollar



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Costs of operation in the steel industry in 1941 took 93½ cents out of every sales dollar, an increase of 2½ cents over the previous year and 10½ cents more than in 1929, according to an analysis published by the American Iron and Steel Institute in Steel Facts.

Of the 6½ cents remaining after provision had been made for pay rolls, taxes, raw materials, depreciation and depletion and all other costs, 3 cents were paid out in dividends to stockholders, one-half a cent was disbursed in interest to bondholders, while the remaining 3 cents were added to the companies' surplus as a reserve for future needs.

The increase in operating costs shown in 1941 was reported to have continued in the first quarter of 1942, with taxes and pay rolls showing the largest gains.

Canadian Business Required to Use Symbols in All Purchases Over $15

OTTAWA (CP)—After July 10, every business in Canada other than the retail trade will be classified and allotted symbols which must be used on every order for the purchase of articles costing $15 or more, it was announced by the Department of Munitions and Supply.

The new order sets up a system to be known as the allocation classification system. It requires every purchaser, other than the retailer or the person who buys from a retailer, to indicate the appropriate symbol on his purchase order of $15 or more. If he fails to do so he will run the risk of being denied certain goods or commodities.

The order applies to purchases made after July 10 and to purchase orders, regardless of date of placement, which call for delivery after July 31. Industrial and mill suppliers, warehouses, and other businesses performing similar functions for industry are not regarded as retailers under the order.

It is anticipated the new order will help speed the flow of vital materials to war and essential industries.

Treasury Does Not Recommend Private Debt Moratorium

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau has issued a special statement to make clear that the Treasury had not recommended any moratorium on private debts.

The statement said that misunderstanding had arisen from a memorandum recently given to a Congressional committee by Randolph Paul, tax advisor of the Treasury, referring to a debt moratorium as a possible means of enabling people to pay higher income taxes.

Mr. Morgenthau recalled that Mr. Paul's memorandum stated specifically that the moratorium idea was presented merely in response to Congressional inquiries and, "I should like to make it clear that the Treasury did not recommend such a moratorium."

Mr. Morgenthau also pointed out that in President Roosevelt's message to Congress April 27 regarding means of keeping down the cost of living the official administration view was expressed that people ought to pay off their debts.

$65,000,000 Housing Financing Scheduled

NEW YORK (AP)—Public financing by various local housing authorities amounting to more than $65,000,000 will be undertaken in the next few days. Of the total, more than $50,000,000 will be in short-term obligations, much of it for refunding outstanding loans.

Some of the larger projects and the amounts follow:

The Housing Authority of Atlanta, $15,378,000; Chicago, $16,300,000; Detroit, $20,200,000, and Louisville, $4,916,000.

Engineering Awards Next to Peak Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards this week were the second highest ever reported by Engineering News-Record, attaining $401,603,000.

This was 85 per cent above the preceding week and 34 per cent higher than the comparable week of 1941. The highest amount ever reported in one week was $434,955,000 in the week of May 7, 1942.

Awards were as follows:

(000 omitted)

	Week July 9	Prev. week	Year Ago
Total construction	$401,603	$317,839	$398,719
Private constr.	8,237	20,242	27,443
Public constr.	393,366	297,600	371,276

Colombia Increases Its Natural Rubber Collection

BOGOTA, Colombia (Correspondence of the Associated Press)—Increased collection of natural rubber in this Republic, which formerly produced none for export, was reported here as Colombia sought to increase the country's output of vital war materials.

The government recently took over dealings in crude rubber under a decree which will permit export after the needs of Colombia are filled.

Dr. Rafael Camacho, rubber authority, estimated that Colombia would produce 2,000 tons this year and 5,000 tons in 1943, indicating some would be available for export to the United States.

Expert Favors Floor Under Wool Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—Whether the Government should purchase all American-grown wool for the duration of the war, as it did during World War I, may be decided within the next 24 to 48 hours.

Senator Schwartz (D) of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate special wool committee, made the prediction as he concluded hearings during which representatives of the wool industry declared large supplies and restrictions against civilian uses of the fiber had demoralized their market.

All governmental agencies concerned—the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, and the Agriculture Department—were conferring on the matter, he said. With representatives of each of those agencies present as he closed the hearings, he warned that unless some solution was reached promptly he would recall the committee to see whether legislation might remedy the situation.

Would Buy Whole Clip

During the day's hearing, it developed that the Agriculture Department had recommended to the WPB that the Government buy all domestic clips for the duration of the war, but that the WPB had not endorsed the proposal.

Frank L. Walton, deputy chief of the textile, clothing and leather branch of the WPB, declared he would "like to make it clear that the War Production Board has not opposed the purchase of the wool clip. We have, however, felt that it was not necessary at this time. We feel that the price for the producer should be protected at a fair level at this time and feel that a floor at a fair price is the best plan."

Elaborating on that "floor," he said that a loan might be put into effect to support the domestic clip at approximately the same price as wool brings on the world market. The current domestic price is about $1.18 per pound, as compared with $1.03 for the world price.

Grober B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, told the committee that he had recommended to the WPB that the Government inaugurate the purchase program. He said that the cost would not be excessive, in that it could be carried out by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

WPB Not Opposed

Kenneth W. Marriner, chief of the wool section under Mr. Walton, had testified earlier that while the WPB was not opposed to the purchasing program it was his opinion that such a measure would be extremely costly because of the necessity of hiring great numbers of appraisers and accountants.

H. F. Bancroft, attorney for the OPA, defended the action of that agency regarding "cutting across" contracts on Government orders. He said the law permitted such action. Previous witnesses, testifying in behalf of woolen manufacturers, said the OPA price ceiling forced them to fill orders at prices less than stipulated in contracts.

Durham Jones of Boston, Mass., representing wool trade interest, suggested that one remedy to the situation might be found in having the Government make purchases at frequent intervals throughout the year.

WPB Plans to Hold Military Programs, Supplies in Balance

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson has served notice on the Army and Navy that the War Production Board from now on would maintain tight controls to keep the nation's military programs in balance with supplies of raw materials.

Announcing a realignment of WPB's setup, Mr. Nelson told a press conference that henceforth the armed services must, if necessary, revise their programs for ships, planes, tanks and gunshot to conform with availability of materials.

"It is not up to us to tell the Army and Navy what they want," he declared. "But it is up to us to tell them when the supply gets so short that a program must be changed."

Under the revised WPB setup, James S. Knowlson, former director of industry operations, becomes vice-chairman in charge of program determination, with authority to reconcile Army and Navy needs with supplies of materials and vital non-military requirements.

William L. Batt, Philadelphia industrialist and former head of the WPB materials division and requirements committee, becomes WPB vice-chairman and Mr. Nelson's deputy and general assistant. Mr. Batt will assist Mr. Nelson in determination of policies and direction of operations of the entire board.

Australia Joins Supply Pool Pact

MELBOURNE (AP)—Australia has become a party to an "arrangement for the pooling by the United Nations of all available copra cocoanut oil and palm butter," the Melbourne radio reported in a broadcast recorded at the CBS short wave listening station.

The broadcast continued: "Supplies will be allocated on an agreed formula to the nations needing their products.

"Commerce Minister (William James) Scully said yesterday that the Commonwealth Government would buy and ship all the supplies allocated to Australia. Copra buying by private interests would automatically cease. The munitions department would control the use of all copra and cocoanut oil imported by the Government."

Million-Dollar War Bond Breakfast Big Sucess; Plan National Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With each guest paying $1,000 or more for the honor, a Million-Dollar War Bond Breakfast held here recently under the auspices of the Retail Division of the Chamber of Commerce resulted in the sale of over $2,000,000 worth of Government securities.

The idea for the breakfast was originated by Harold Blach, of J. Blach & Sons, prominent Birmingham merchant, and it worked so well that he has been appointed chairman of National War Bond Breakfast, which will be observed in many American cities on July 17 in connection with American Heroes Day. The appointment was by Major Benjamin H. Namm, chairman of the Retail Advisory Committee of the War Savings Staff of the United States Treasury.

Yamanaka Stores Seized By U. S. for Liquidation

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alien property custodian Leo T. Crowley announced seizure by the Government of three companies in New York, Chicago and Boston, all owned by Yamanaka & Co., Ltd., of Osaka, Japan. The concerns are importers and dealers in oriental art objects and antiques.

The firms have been operating under liquidating licenses since they were placed under government control Dec. 7. Operating under the name of Yamanaka & Co., Inc., the stores have a branch at Bar Harbor, Me.

The New York Store (680 Fifth Avenue) has been closed by order of the Treasury Department since April 29, and the Chicago (846 North Michigan Avenue) and Boston (425 Boylston Street) stores will be closed briefly to permit an audit and an inventory of the stock.

Mr. Crowley said they would be reopened soon for orderly liquidation of their stocks under his supervision.

Bethlehem Steel Operated 99.2 P. C. Capacity in June

NEW YORK (AP) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. plants operated at 99.2 per cent of capacity in June and on a 30-day basis produced 1,005,000 net tons of steel ingots, Eugene Grace, president, stated in a report on company activities.

The high rate was accomplished despite the fact that the Bethlehem, Pa., plant still was recovering from the effects of a serious flood. Several plants turned in new performance records for production despite the short month, he said.

Rejoins G. M.

E. F. Johnson

Elected a Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation and appointed group executive in charge of the recently organized Eastern Aircraft Division and of the six divisions of the corporation in Dayton, Ohio. Formerly in the employ of General Motors, Mr. Johnson has served during the past two years in Washington with Government war production agencies.

Higher Taxes Give Industry Loan Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — High and rising Federal taxes have greatly increased the cash requirements of corporations and may lead to greater demand for bank credit, according to the division of industrial economics of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Along with larger inventories and receivables resulting from increased war production, higher taxes have already created new borrowing problems for about one-quarter of a representative list of companies surveyed, the board found.

"Some other concerns on the list indicate that they will probably be obliged to borrow to meet the greater tax load in prospect for 1942," it reported. "In some instances corporations are finding it necessary to meet taxes out of the following year's income, and marked declines in the current ratio are reported by some companies. This situation is regarded also as having important post-war implications which may cause some corporations to seek long-term funds."

The board said that for some companies in the high brackets adoption of the present tax proposals would leave nothing remaining for new plant and equipment and would not allow them to provide adequately for necessary increases in working capital.

"A closely allied problem," it continued, "is how much dividends they will be able to pay. Elimination or marked curtailment of payments may become necessary in certain cases. Mention was also made of the possibility that high taxes might lead to unwarranted wage increases."

Note Circulation In England at Peak

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation continued to advance to a new record high of £807,438,000 with an increase of £5,833,000, the Bank of England weekly statement disclosed.

Reserve decreased almost £6,000,000 to £24,178,000 and public deposits were off more than £1,000,000 to £10,310,000.

Also decreasing were private deposits, down more than £26,000,000, to £194,434,000 and government securities, declining about £16,000,000 to £171,658,000. Other securities decreased almost £6,000,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week stood at 11.8 per cent, compared with

Bank Clearings Up 16.9 P. C. Over 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported bank clearings for the week ended July 8 while, declining because of the July 4 holiday, were 16.9 per cent above a year ago.

The mercantile agency's survey of 23 leading cities showed a total of $6,407,401,000, or 11.8 per cent less than for the preceding five-day period, a drop about half as great as occurred in the corresponding weeks of 1941.

Excess Profit To Be Left With Airline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has ruled that Pan American-Grace Airways, Inc., had excessive net earnings of $1,375,000 between Aug. 22, 1939, and Dec. 31, 1941, but decided against "recapture" of the amount.

While holding "recapture" to be "economically unsound and contrary to the public interest," the board imposed restrictions intended to insure the use of the allegedly excessive profits in the public interest.

Rules Against Dividends

The board ruled the money "should not be devoted to the personal interest" of Pan American-Grace's stockholders through the payment of dividends, but that a special reserve should be established to which should be credited an amount equal to the excessive earnings not already incorporated in the company's capital stock account.

Primary considerations influencing the board against the recapture policy, which was applied in a recent mail rate decision involving American Airlines, were:

The detrimental effect of such a policy upon the company during war conditions, and the need of the company for ample reserves to act as a "cushion" against future exigencies.

"Our international carriers will face a need for capital," the board said, "which is likely to be as sudden as it is urgent. If they are to be able to satisfy those capital requirements they must present a reasonably sound financial condition to the investing public."

Fixes Mail Rate

In its decision, which will not become final until Pan American-Grace has had an opportunity to file exceptions, the board fixed a base rate of 39.38 cents per mile, effective July 1, 1942, for the carriage of mail. This, the board estimated, would amount to a reduction of about $700,000 annually in the total cost of mail service furnished by the company.

Since Oct. 1, 1935, the company has received $1.70 per mile outbound and $1.30 per mile inbound for mail loads not exceeding 800 pounds, with added compensation for larger loads. The new rate is not directly comparable, since it will apply to all of the company's operations, while the old rates were based on a different mileage schedule.

In the American Airlines case the board ruled the Government was entitled to recover $4,000,000 in excess profits. The board, however, has reopened the case and a final decision now is pending.

New WPB Inventory Revision Frees Idle Critical Materials

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has revised restrictions on inventories, freeing hundreds of thousands of tons of copper, aluminum, rubber, silk and other critical war materials now idle because of WPB regulations.

Officials said the new order would release about 250,000 tons of copper and copper-base alloys alone for free movement into industrial channels, and provide immediate relief for hard-pressed firms which have much of their capital tied up in frozen inventories.

WPB said it was impossible to estimate the total idle stocks affected, but placed their value at "hundreds of millions" of dollars.

Most important change was elimination of the necessity for obtaining formal WPB permission for transfers of idle critical materials. Companies now may make sales without obtaining approval from Washington.

All existing priority regulations and WPB orders will continue to apply to buyers, however. The regulation also establishes certain restrictions covering persons to whom war materials may be sold, the uses to which they may be put, and which priority ratings, if any, are necessary in buying them.

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Mr. Robert T. Fisher

our office will close at two o'clock on Thursday, July ninth

Spencer Trask & Co.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Price Control Alone Held No Inflation Bar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Price control, incapable in its present form of insulating the nation against inflation, should be extended to all elements of the economy, including wages, farm products and interest rates, C. Donald Dallas, chairman of the price control committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared when he handed out a statement by his committee to reporters here today. A copy of the committee's report is being sent to Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, in Washington.

"It is unfair and unrealistic to control prices of 10 per cent and leave the other 90 per cent uncontrolled," Mr. Dallas, head of the Revere Copper and Brass Company, asserted. "Labor is roughly between 70 and 80 per cent of the cost of everything."

Mr. Dallas condemned "the general political tendency to regulate profits by pricing," emphasizing that this charge was not directed at Mr. Henderson's office specifically, but to Congress and the Administration as a whole. Businessmen dealing with Mr. Henderson personally are "fairly well satisfied," but those dealing with some of his subordinates, "many of whom have conflicting political views, find their opinions and decisions are unsound," he said.

Due to rising labor and material costs, some companies are operating at a loss on some of their products," Mr. Dallas declared.

"Industry does not want war profits, but wants a living wage in order to survive," he continued. "The way to eliminate war profits is with taxation, and not price control. To try to prevent inflation by putting a ceiling on prices alone is like trying to prevent a steam boiler from exploding by nailing down the safety valve."

The war is in large measure a war industry, Mr. Dallas emphasized, adding that if price control is used to control profits, it fails to accomplish its proper purpose and is injurious to national economy.

"Such profits make no provision to cover unusual risks incident to operations during a period of inflation," he continued. "They tend to destroy initiative and to provoke undue caution in operations which leads to reduced production."

The report said continuance of the policy of curtailing profits by pricing would prevent industrial expansion, destroy the market for new capital and block flow of capital where it is needed; destroy incomes of millions of persons dependent upon profit dividends on their invested savings, life insurance policies and savings accounts; encourage waste if the incentive for legitimate profit is removed through preventing a business from benefiting by higher efficiency which permits lower costs and selling prices; hinder business in meeting postwar dislocations and to prepare for abundant peacetime production; curtail private support for educational, religious and charitable institutions, and destroy the sources of government revenue.

"Industry is now keenly aware that financial burdens on industry may so weaken its structure as the war progresses that future peacetime production will become increasingly endangered," the report declared.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 46-44	109.4	109.4	109.4
4	3¼s 87-82	100[0]	100.0	100.0

New York City Bonds

3	3s 80	102¾	102½	102½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
13	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88½	88½	88½
27	Alleghany 5s 49 2Mod	73¾	73¾	73¾
18	Aeguany Inc 5s 50	46¼	46	46¼
1	Am Ch Chem 5½s 49	102	102	102
32	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
14	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
8	Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
16	Am Tobacco 3s 62	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
1	Am T Fdr cv 50	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
1	Arm Del 4s 57	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
5	At&SF 4s 95	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
6	At&SF 4s 5s 95 st	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	At&SF 4s 5s C-A 62	89½	89⅛	89⅛
38	A C Line 1st 4s 52	111¼	111	111¼
25	A C Line 4½s 66	77	76¾	77
5	A C Line 5s 45	80¼	80⅜	80⅛
1	At&Dan 2d 4s 48	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
31	Atl Rafin 3s 53	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
1	B&O 1st mtg 4s st	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
27	B&O 96 st A	58½	58½	58½
10	B&O 96 st C	38	37	38
27	B&O 2000 st D	32	31¾	32
14	B&O 96 st E	37¾	37¾	37¾
36	B&O cv 60 st	27¾	27½	27½
40	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	32	31½	31¾
16	B&O S W 96 st	48⅛	47⅞	48
1	Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
2	Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	53¼	53⅛	53⅛
2	Bell 1Pa 5s 48 B	53	52	53
2	Beth Stl 3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106
4	Beth Stl 3s 60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Blaw Knox 3½s 50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
11	Boston&Me 4½s 70	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Boston&Me 4s 60	31	31	31
13	Bkly Edis 3½s 66	88½	88½	88½
11	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
13	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	103	103	103
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	77⅛	76⅞	77⅛
9	But R&P 57 st	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
4	Bur CR&No 5s 34	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1	Bush Term 5s 55	80	80	80
8	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
3	Cal Ore Pow 4s 60	107¼	107	107¼
3	Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8	Can Pac 4s 54	102	102	102
7	Can Pac 4s perp	92½	92½	92½
7	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	88	87½	88
1	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15¾	15¾	15¾
1	Cen New Eng 4s 61	61	61	61
2	Cen NY Pow 3¼s 82	84½	84½	84½
14	Cen Pac 4s 60	54½	54½	54½
59	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71¾	71¾	71¾
20	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	87	87	87
1	Certain-teed 5½s 48	101	101	101
1	C&O 3½s 96D	101	101	101
1	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101	101	101
90	Chi&Alton 3s 49	20½	20½	20½
1	CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	76½	76½	76½
40	CB&Q 4½s 77	88	88	88
9	CB&Q gen 4s 58	83	83	83
15	CB&Q 4s 1Il 49	76½	76½	76½
2	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	83	83	83
1	ChGtW Inc 4½s 3038	86½	86½	86½
1	ChiGtWest 4s 88	34½	34½	34½
5	Chi I&L 4s 62	84	84	84
3	Chi I&L 6s 47	84½	84½	84½
122	CM&P&P 5s 75	33	33	33
68	CM&P&P 4½s 2000	32½	32½	32½
10	CM&P 4½s 89P	37¾	37¾	37¾
6	CM&SP 4½s 89C	37¾	37¾	37¾
14	CM&SP 4½s 89E	37¾	37¾	37¾
15	CM&SP gen 4s 89	37¾	37¾	37¾
18	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18	18	18
22	Chi&NW gen 5s 87	31	31	31
4	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	13¾	13¾	13¾
26	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19½	19½	19½
7	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	19½	19½	19½
6	Chi & NW 4s 87	19½	19½	19½
10	Chi & NW 4½ 87 st	28½	28½	28½
29	Chi & NW 3½s 87	26½	26½	26½
31	CRI & P 4½s 52 A	24½	24½	24½
33	CRI & P 4s 88	24½	24½	24½
89	CRI & P rfg 4s 34	24½	24½	24½
2	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	37¾	37½	37¾
21	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	53¾	53½	53½
10	Childs Co 5s 43	53	52	53
1	Cin Un Term 2¾s 69	106¼	106¼	106
43	CCC&StL 4½s 77	111¾	111¾	111¾
2	CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	68½	68½	68½
4	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	69	68½	69
2	Cl & So 4½s 80	87¾	87¾	87¾
29	Columbia G 5s 52 May	93	93	93
18	Columbia G 5s 1961	83	83	83
1	CapitalMack Inc 69 ww	30	30	30
4	Con Edis 3½s 48	100½	100½	100½
4	Con Edis 3½s 58	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	Con Edis 3½s 62	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
4	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8	Consum Pow 3½s 70	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3	Consum Pow 3½s 65	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
7	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
15	Crucible Stl 3½s 55	107	107	107
10	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	31¼	30	31¼
10	Cuba RR 7½s 46 ret	93	93	93
5	Cuba RR 5s 52	30½	30½	30½
8	Dayton P&L 3½s 70	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	D&RG 4s 36	35½	35½	35½
1	D&RG 5s 55 And	17	17	17
1	D&RG West 4s 78	17½	17½	17½
9	Det Ed 4s 65	117	117	117
12	Det Ed 3s 70	111¾	111½	111½
1	E Pass&SW 5s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
102	Erie 1st 4½s 2015	65	65	65
8	Erie 4s 53	47½	47	47½
5	Firestone T&R 3s 61	90½	90½	90½
7	Fla E Cst 3s 74 ct	97½	97½	97½
3	Food Mach 3s 56	101½	101½	101½
5	Gen El Capl 3½s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	91	91	91
1	Gt Nor 4½s 77B	101	101	101
30	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	101	101	101
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	87	87	87
17	Gt Nor 3½s 47	101	101	101
2	Gt Nor 3½s 67	87	87	87
2	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	77½	77½	77½
38	Hudson Coal 5s 62	104¾	104¾	104¾
47	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43½	43½	43½
56	Hud&Man Inc 5s 57	13½	13½	13½
1	Ill Cen 3½s 52	43	43	43
18	Ill Cen 4s 52	44¾	44¾	44¾
4	Ill Cen 4s 53	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Ill Cen 5s 55	44¾	44¾	44¾
43	Ill Cen 4s 66	44¾	44¾	44¾
8	Ill Cen 5s 63	44¾	44¾	44¾
26	IC&ESt.L&NO 3s 63A	44¾	44¾	44¾
3	IC&ESt.L&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Int Ot Nor 4½ 6s 52	1¾	1¾	1¾
7	Int Ot Nor 1st 4s 33	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Int Ot Nor 6s 46 B	17	17	17
5	Int Ot Nor 6s 46 C	17	17	17
5	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	27½	27½	27½
5	Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Int T&T 4½s 39	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Int T&T 5s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
	Jones&Laugh 4½s 61	81	81	81
14	KCP L & Mem 3s 35	88	88	88
5	K C South 5s 50	46½	46½	46½
7	K C South 3s 50	46½	46½	46½
25	Lac Gas 4½s 53	87½	87½	87½
13	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	87½	87½	87½
3	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34	34	34
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34	33¾	34
3	Louisia A 3½s 60	30½	30	30½
1	Louis & N 3½s 53	30	30	30
8	McKess & Rob 3½s 56	106	106	106
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	MStP&SSMarie 4s 38	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	MStP&SSMarie 4s 5s	63	63	63
3	MStP&SSM grd 4s 38	63	63	63
1	MStP&SSM cn 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
2	Mo-K-Tex 4½s 60	13¾	13¾	13¾
17	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	31¾	31¼	31¾
11	M-K-Tex 4s 62	30	30	30
1	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	30	30	30
26	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Mo Pac 5s 65	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Mo Pac 5s 75C	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Mo Pac 5s 81	1¾	1¾	1¾
13	Mont Pow 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
9	Mor&Essex 4½s 55	104¾	104¼	104¾
1	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38½	38½	38½
1	Nash Ch&StL 4s 78	63	63	63
1	Nat Distill 3½s 49	101	101	101
7	N Eng RR 4s 45	101	101	101
10	New Eng T&T 5s 52	118¾	118¾	118¾
10	NEng T&T 4½s 61B	107	107	107
2	NO Pub Sv 5s 53A	107½	107½	107½
2	N Orl Term 4s 53	107	107	107
21	NO Texas 4½s 54	74½	74½	74½
25	NO Tex&Mex 5s 54	47½	46¾	46¾
5	NO Tex & M 5s 56C	45	45	45
1	NY & Putnam 3s 93	43	43	43
76	NYC rfg 5s 2013	43	43	43
78	NYCCM 5s 2013 A	43	43	43
41	NYC 4s 64	43	43	43
3	NYC 3½s 46	43	43	43
2	NYC cv 3½s 52	73½	73½	73½
3	NYC&HR 3½s 97	73½	73½	73½
10	NYC L Sh 3½s 98	73½	73½	73½
1	NYC Ch & St L 5s 74A	84½	84½	84½
	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	71	71	71
	NY Ch & St L 3¾s 47	71	71	71
	NY2Connect 3½s 53	100	100	100
1	NY Dock cv 4s 47	33	33	33
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	33	33	33
1	NY O & W rfg 4s 55	13½	13½	13½
1	NY O & W 4s 55	13½	13½	13½
1	NYNH&H 4s 47	13½	13½	13½
1	NYNH&H 4s 56	13½	13½	13½
1	NYNH&H 4s 57	13½	13½	13½
1	NYNH&H 4s 67	13½	13½	13½
1	NYNH&H 4s 2047	13½	13½	13½
1	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	13½	13½	13½
1	NY O & W 4½s 92	13½	13½	13½
1	NY Steam 3½s 63	77	77	77
1	Niagara Mo Pa 3½s 2026	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Nor Pac 4s 97	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nor Pac 4s 2047	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nor Pac 4s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Nor Pac Pow 3½s 67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Oklahoma G&E 3½s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ont Pr Ser Pa 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pac Gas & El 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pac G&E 3s 71	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pac G&E 4s 64	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pac G&E 5s 41	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pac T&T 3½s 66C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Para Pow 3½s 61 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Para Pow 5s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Penn Co 4s 63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Penn Ass&Dut 4½s 77	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Penn P&L 3½s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Penn RR gen 4½s 81	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Penn RR 4½s dep 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Penn RR gen 4½s 81	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Penn RR 3½s 85	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Penn RR 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pere Marq 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pere Marq 4½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Phelps Dodge 3½s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Phila Co 5s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Phil Elec 3½s 67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Phillips Pet 2½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	PCC & St. L 5s 70D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pitt Steel 4½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Port Gen E 4½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pressed Stl C 5s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	P Sve No 3½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Read 4½s 97A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Rep Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Rep Steel 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Rep Steel 4½s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
16	Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Rio Gr W ctf 4s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Rutland 1st 4½s 41	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	St LIM&S 4s Rfd 33	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St LIM&S 4s RdD 33 ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
16	St L&F 5s M3B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L&F 4½s 78	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L&F 4½s 78 ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L&F 4s 81	104¾	104¾	104¾
33	St L&F 5s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L&W 5s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
16	St L&W rfg 5s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L&W 1st 4s 89	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	St L&W 2nd 4s 89	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	St P&KC ShL 4½s 41	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Schenley Dist 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
131	Sharon AL cn 4s 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Sea AL 4½s 61 ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Sea Ab 4s 50 ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Sea AL rfg 4s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Shell Un 2½s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Simmons cv 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Skelly Oil 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Socony-Vac 3s 64	104¾	104¾	104¾
31	Sou Pac 4½s 68	104¾	104¾	104¾
40	Sou Pac 4½s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	So Pac 4½s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
43	So Pac rfg 4s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	So Pac ctf 4s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
19	So Pac 3½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
60	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	104¾	104¾	104¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	South Ry 4½s 56	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	South Ry gen 4s 56	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	South Ry gen 4s 94	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	South Ry Mem 4s 96	84¾	84¾	84¾
20	So Ry 4s StL '51	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	SW Bell Tel 2s 96	84	84	84
12	Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4	TexarkaFtS 5½s 50	104½	104½	104½
6	Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
30	Texas Pac 1st 5s 77 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
17	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
30	Third Ave 4s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
20	Third Ave 4s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
27	Union Oil Cal 3s 67	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Un Cig Wh 5½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
13	Unit Drug 5s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	U S Steel 3.10s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Un Stockyds 4½s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Utah L & T 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Utah P & L 5s 44	104¾	104¾	104¾
36	Virginian Ry 3½s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	Wabash 4½s 81	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Wabash 4s 81	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Wabash 4s 91	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Warner Sug 7s 39	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Warner Sug 6½s 39	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	West Pac P 5½s 43 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	West Shore 4s 2361 reg	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Western Md 4½s 77A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Western Md 4s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Western Pac 5s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Western Pac 5s 46 ctf	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Western Un 5s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Western Un 5s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	Western Un 4½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Wheel Stl 3½s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
39	Wis Cen 4s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	Wis Cen 4s St&D 36	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s 66	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	Young S&T 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾

Foreign Bonds

8	Antioquia 3d 7s 57	11¾	11¾	11¾
8	Antioquia 5s 46	11¾	11¾	11¾
17	Argentine 4s 72 Pr	73¾	73¾	73¾
3	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	73¾	73¾	73¾
3	Argentine 4½s 48	73¾	73¾	73¾
4	Australia 4½s 71	84¾	84¾	84¾
4	Australia 5s 57	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Belgium 7s 55	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Belgium 8s 49	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Brazil 6½s 26	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Brazil 6½s 26-57	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Brazil 6½s 27-57	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Brazil C Rr 6½s 52	84¾	84¾	84¾
24	Canada 4s 60	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Canada 4s 60	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Canada 2½s 46	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Canada 2½s 44	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	Chile 6s 42 Bk 6s 61 asd	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Chile 6s 42	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Chile 6s 60 asd	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Copenhagen 4½s 53	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Denmark 4s 62	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Irish Free 5½s 57	84¾	84¾	84¾
28	Mex 6s 04 asd 54	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Mex 5s 45	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	Pan 5s of 8s 1961	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Rio de Jan 6s 53	84¾	84¾	84¾
106	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 46	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Sao Paulo 8s 6s 36	84¾	84¾	84¾
30	Prug s.f 3¾s asd 57	79	77	77

Bond Sales

Total today, $3,307,000; previous day, $2,641,750; week ago, $7,236,000; year ago, to date, $1,147,973,500; year ago, $880,025; two years ago, $982,685,400.

Boston Stocks

July 9

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
1.60	Bigel-Sanf pf	100	10 0	100	100
2.75	Bost & Albany	82½	82½	82½	82½
2.00	Bos Edison	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
1.00	Bos Elevated	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
	Bos Rev Trav	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
	Bos Me re pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
.60	Bos Port Prop	10	10	10	10
	E Mass Rr pf B	10	10	10	10
.30d	Lamson	3	3	3	3
	Maine Cent	3	3	3	3
	Maine Cent pf	3	3	3	3
2.00d	Merrimkhaler	13½	13	13½	2
	Nat Tunnels	34	34	34	34
2.25d	N E Tel & Tel	34½	34½	34½	34½
	North Butte	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1.40d	Shawmut Assoc	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
1.60d	Torrington	28	28	28	28
	Un Twine Drill	3½	3½	3½	3½
3.37½d	Unit Shoe M	43	43	43	43
1.80	Unit Shoe M pf	43	43	43	43

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941 on regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid or payable in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942 no regular rate.

Midland United Company

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Midland United Company, a Delaware holding company which is reorganizing under the bankruptcy law, has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission for authority to dissolve two subsidiaries, the Traction Light & Power Company and the Shirley Realty Company, both of Indiana.

Southern Natural Gas Co.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved the sale of 3,666,666 common shares (three per cent) serial notes by the Southern Production Company, Inc. to Southern Natural Gas, its parent company. The SEC also authorized the producing company to acquire from the Holding company an interest in certain oil leases for $12,170 cash.

Insolvent Bank Payments

WASHINGTON—During the month ended June 30, 1942, authorizations were issued to receivers for payments of dividends to the creditors of 11 insolvent national banks. Dividends on authorizations will effect final distributions of $1,646,962 to 61,918 claimants who have proved claims aggregating $24,439,001, or an average payment of 7.05 per cent.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (.50g)	4½	4½	4½
100	Air Investors	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	Ala Pow 67 pf (7)	90	90	90
100	Alliance Inv	1	1	1
300	Allied

U. S. Takes Steps to Expand European Front War Scope

Continued from Page 1

sion, Army air forces, War Department Service of Supply, Navy Department, Maritime Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, Office of Price Administration and the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator.

Eliminate Overlapping Authority

The main changes in the WPB organization were reported in these columns earlier this week and their effect is to elminate overlapping authority and duplication with particular reference to the control of raw materials. The WPB becomes decisive in this field.

As reported, William L. Batt, formerly Chairman of the Requirements Committee, and James S. Knowlson, former Director of Industry Operations, fill the posts of Vice Chairmen.

Mr. Batt will serve directly under Mr. Nelson as General Assistant and Deputy and assist in the determination of policies and operations. Mr. Nelson expressed the hope today that Mr. Batt would be able to shoulder most of the administrative duties with which the chairman has been burdened.

A third appointment announced today is that of Amory Houghton to become Director General of Operations. Mr. Houghton, who has been Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Industry Branches, will have under him all the operational work of the WPB, including the industry and material branches, related bureaus and field organizations.

Mr. Houghton was made Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Industry branches early this year. Since December, 1941, he had been Assistant Deputy Director of the Materials Division of the former Office of Production Management.

Mr. Stettinius is expected to leave for London shortly. He will not take a staff with him since there are a number of lend-lease officials stationed regularly in the British Capital. Already Britain is furnishing a wide variety of war supplies, both in weapons and goods and services, to American troops on the basis of lend-lease reciprocity and the ways and means of carrying this arrangement further will be explored.

Chicago to Have Opera Outdoors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Encouraged by the success of its 1941 opera season, Chicago is going into the business this year in a really big way. Besides the regular five-week season at the Civic Opera Building, there will be two outdoor performances, both at Soldier Field.

Chicago knew out-of-door opera for many seasons before the depression when regular performances were given each summer in the pavilion at Ravinia, north of the city. This is the first time, though, that opera has been offered out of doors downtown in Chicago.

The first performance will be a concert by Lily Pons, the other a regular opera program yet to be determined. Among the stars expected to perform with the company this season are Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett, Grace Moore, John Charles Thomas, Helen Jepson, Jan Kiepura, Gladys Swarthout, Richard Crooks, Josephine Antoine, Giovanni Martinelli, Rose Bampton, Alexander Kipnis, Coe Glade, and Richard Bonelli.

Prices for the indoor performances have been cut again this year and will range from $1 to $4. Prices for the Soldier Field performances, however, will be truly in the "popular" range—55 cents to $1.65.

Fortune Gallo will again be in charge of the company.

Booklet Describes Salvage Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COATESVILLE, Pa., July 9—Responding to inquiries about the manner in which Coatesville's Salvage Drive attained unusual success, Lukens Steel Company recently published a booklet describing the organization of the campaign and its results.

The company worked closely with municipal organizations and authorities in the drive carried on in Coatesville, a city of 14,582 population.

A total weight of 680,761 pounds of scrap material was collected in the drive. The tonnage averaged 46.68 pounds per capita, or 226.92 pounds per home. Iron and steel scrap led with a weight of 616,065 pounds, followed by 44,688 pounds of paper, 9,410 pounds of rubber, 7,365 pounds of rags, and 3,233 pounds of such metal scrap as brass, aluminum, die castings, lead, zinc, copper, pewter, and batteries.

All expenses of the campaign were defrayed by Lukens Steel Company, and proceeds from sales of the salvage materials were donated to the Coatesville Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Modern Warships Use Canvas Galore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va.—The old sailmaker of square-rigger days has come ashore, but not to remain idle. He no longer plugs away at an antiquated craft in a spider-webbed loft. He has taken to machinery.

Today he is filling a most important assignment, that of fitting out warships against the enemy. Time was when he made only sails and sail covers, and every stitch he took was done by hand. Now his duties range from upholstering and rug-cutting to making signal flags.

Some of these uses are for awnings, boat covers, gun covers, windbreaks, hatch covers, under ladders, hose-rack covers, collision mats, airport and doorway curtains, bedding and bagging, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Walking Encouraged By Sidewalk Repair

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 9 (AP)—This northwestern Pennsylvania City was in the vanguard of the nation's automobile tire savers last night as it pressed home its campaign to "inspect and repair" sidewalks for people obliged by the war to walk instead of ride.

City Engineer Roy L. Phillips said the sidewalks are "beginning to take a real beating" now, particularly because of an influx of several thousand war-industry workers into this area.

"We've really got to keep them in shape now," said Mr. Phillips, reporting the City is about halfway to its goal of sidewalk perfection.

None of the 250 property owners called upon to repair or rebuild their sidewalks has refused thus far, Mr. Phillips said. A representative of the Engineer's office inspects sidewalks and issues notices of necessary repairs. While the response is voluntary, the City has on hand an ordinance requiring owners of property to "lay down and construct sidewalks and keep the same in good repair."

Sailor Runs for Congress

SEATTLE, July 9 (AP)—R. S. McCrivet, Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, United States Navy, announced his candidacy today for the Republican Congressional nomination from the Third Washington District.

Mr. McCrivet, a mariner and fisherman before his enlistment, said he would campaign in uniform. He is stationed at Bremerton.

Maxwell Appointed To Carolina Tax Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A. J. Maxwell, State Revenue Commissioner for 13 years, has been appointed Director of North Carolina's new Tax Research Division. He has been succeeded as Revenue Commissioner by Edwin M. Gill, former Commissioner of Paroles. Mr. Gill's successor is Hathaway Cross, secretary to former Gov. Clyde M. Hoey, who has been Assistant Commissioner of Paroles since Governor Hoey's retirement a year and a half ago.

Through its Tax Research Division, North Carolina hopes to work out tax reforms designed not only to fit in with the war pattern but through which the people will derive benefits in the postwar period.

300 Taxi Drivers Pledge Not to Speed in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 9 (AP)—Three hundred taxi cab drivers raised their right hands in Municipal Court and gave a solemn oath:

"We will not speed or cut corners and will take as much care of our cab tires as possible."

The mass pledge was sponsored by State Rationing Administrator Gordon Morecroft, who said rough handling of cabs could retard the rubber saving program.

He asked the drivers to transport people to and from work only and not on "pleasure rides, sight-seeing trips or jaunts to jook points."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DAYTON, O.—Flexard preserves Leather Bookbindings. Furniture, etc., from summer heat. 50c prepaid U. S. A. 917 Harvard Boulevard.

FURS

MAGNIFICENT brand new pair of gorgeous genuine silver Foxes ($180 value), bargain at $79.50. MILLER FUR COMPANY, 166 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill. (Shipped anywhere for inspection and approval)

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion. 30c a line for three insertions within seven days. 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON, Mass.—Up-to-date 6-7 room apt., 2-family house; automatic heat, Frigidaire; garage; easel. train serv. to Boston. STA. 7939

WEST NEWTON, MASS. 6 rooms, garage, oil heater; only American family considered; available August 1st. Box F-86, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WEST HARTFORD, CONN.—Business woman with some furniture to share attractive 8-room apartment. Phone 3-0314 after 5:30.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Hill Section—Attractive year-round home, 8 large rooms, attic; landscaped lawn; porches, fireplaces, baths; garage; near center of town; 30 minutes N. Y. subway; price $12,900. BERDAN, 103 Hillside Avenue.

SUMMER RENTALS

BENNINGTON, VT., MRS. W. O. NOLT—Attractive house, well furnished, 3 bedrooms; car line available; long season $200; 1 m. to Rt. #7.

FOR RENT—Southern Vermont, 5 miles from village; 4 bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 2 baths; barn and 2-car garage; tennis court; 400 acres. Box C-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF BUILDING—PADDED VANS (individual rooms for each account) ATLAS STORAGE COMPANY, INC. 67th St., cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. TRafalgar 7-5000

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 448 W. 156th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1219

CARE FOR CHILDREN

BALD HILL FARM, Conway, N. H.—Boys and girls 4-12; swimming, supervised activities; season $150; limited enrollment. Box F-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

THE GATEWAY HOTEL and COUNTRY CLUB, for study or recreation, BELLPORT, L. I. For the whole family. Formal gardens, swimming pool, sport activities; golf course near by; 50-acre farm; home cooking; reasonable rates; 58 miles from New York via Long Island Railroad; catering to Christian Scientists. Write for details.

SUMMER BOARD

LONE ECHO LODGE, East Chatham, N. Y.—In Berkshires; 300-acre farm, modern, quiet, homelike, scenic; fresh food unexpelled; $30 up; restricted. W. H. VINCENT.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 40 Green St.—Large, quiet rooms; running water; spacious grounds; porches; homelike atmosphere. Call Long 0830.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern improvements; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rooms, with meals; home atmosphere, good cooking; near station; porch available; references required. 230 Prospect Avenue. Mo. 8-3380.

SUMMER RESIDENCE CLUB, private estate; swimming, tennis, boating, art, music; students $100 monthly, adults from $20 weekly, swimming and tennis available. Dayeroft, Stamford, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave. — Attractive large single and double rooms with running water; permanent or transients. Com. 7945.

BOSTON—Permanent or visiting guests; near The Christian Science Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Circle 7702.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (3-W)—Desirable location; quiet, cool; newly furnished; all transportation; near park and church. CO 5-9386

N. Y. C., RIVERSIDE DRIVE (83rd)—Homelike, convenient adjacent bath; large closet; $6; breakfast optional; references. RI 9-5122.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADY offers housekeeper salary and pleasant home in return for thoughtful, understanding care. Call Baldwin 0522 (Baldwin, N. Y.).

WOMAN for assistant dessert cook in midtown cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply CAFETERY LUNCH, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN desires day—part time, or general work; not Sundays; colored. Call Tro. 9754, Cambridge, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 113 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 70 Amsterdam Avenue. N. Y. C. TR. 4-0060

CLEANING AND DYEING

SUMMER STORAGE Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned YVETTE BLEECHER 30 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. GR. 7-3080

CORSETIERES

SUMMER GIRDLES Gossard's "Frost Voiles" Cool and trim for summer comfort 4.50 to 10.00 OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP 518 Madison Ave. (Cor. 50th St.), N. Y. C. ETHEL H. DAVISON, Corsetiere

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES Beautiful Selection. $4.98, $6.98, $7.98. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9 LILYAN'S, 133 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs. Draperies at a Saving HOWARD L. PRIOR, 17 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5971.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS FURS MADE TO ORDER, REPAIRED REMODELED, BLENDING, FUR STORAGE 2221 BDWY., Cor. 80th Street, N. Y. C. Riverside 9-1060

HAIRDRESSING

AL. YOUR HAIRDRESSER 184 Fulton Ave. (nr. P. O.), Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 1433 Free Parking in Rear

JEWELERS

A Watch Is as Good as the Time It Keeps. TIME HOSPITAL Will keep it in good condition 306 E. Seneca St., Ithaca, N. Y. Dial 3-3161

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS HEIGHTS JEWELERS 740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. Wads. 3-4980

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard maker pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 2917

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE 1382 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 30-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PRINTING

BARTON PRESS, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.—Printing—all kinds, including CHURCH and LECTURE notices. Clara Fullerton, Mgr., Chelsea 3-4555

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO. Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing. 71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J. Union 3-3366 We sell domestic rugs and carpets. "A Complete Rug Service"

ORIENTALS Hand washing, repairing, permanent mothproofing Com. 1885 Warren S. Besirgan, 213-240a Newbury St., Boston

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE Little Building Arcade, Boston CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced 8 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4880

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWRER'S, 21 University Place, GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7900

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1551

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

Sunoco Products CHARLES H. PALLMAN Main and Porter Streets BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8113. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOYLE'S BAKERY Blueberry Muffins Strawberry—Blueberry—Cherry Pies 376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

KEM-TONE Modern Miracle Wall Finish Will Even Paint Over Wallpaper. SHERWIN-WILLIAMS 1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

All Roads Lead to the 89th MILL END SALE BRIDGEPORT'S GREATEST SALE *No Other Equals It in Savings* HOWLAND'S

DODGE-PLYMOUTH *Dodge Trucks Sales and Service* THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc. 383 Fairfield Avenue Represented by RALPH GOODSELL

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Money to loan on First Mortgages Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Davis & Hawley *Jewelers for over a century* Precious stones, fine watches and silver Certified Gemologist REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY 940 Main St. Bridgeport, Conn.

READ'S China, Glass, Lamps and Housewares Sale Ends Saturday

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Keppie & Keppie Haberdashers to Gentlemen 277 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 402

W. D. WEBB, Inc. WATERPROOF WATCHES 117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods Cohen Bros. *Fine Groceries and Fruits* Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food 148 to 160 GREENWICH AVENUE

The Greenwich Cab Co. *at the railroad station.* Complete Car Servicing. Used Cars. SERVICE TEL. 4300 TAXI TEL. 9000

Finch's Pharmacies *Two Stores for Your Convenience* *The Only Authorized Agents for* Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich 34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

Bicycle Sundries Tires and Tubes, Lights, Bells, Bermuda and Domestic Baskets. Greenwich Hardware Co. 325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

MODERN GAS RANGES *The* GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

HARTFORD

'blue coal' Honeybrook Lehigh KOPPERS COKE FUEL OILS Household Fuel Corp. *Prayer & Foster* *Hartford Coal Co.* 718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

THE MINUTE WOMAN DEFENSE SHOES in brown and black $8.95 *Exclusive in Hartford with* James Lawrence & Son 197 Trumbull Street

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection" *Budget Beauty Salon* SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c Permanent Waves, $5 up Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

HARTFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Flower Box 87 PEARL STREET HARTFORD, CONN. TELEPHONE 2-4349 *Operated by former Coombs Florist Employees* PHONE 2-4348

MERIDEN

"Waymarks in the Life of Mary Baker Eddy" *by Joseph S. Robinson* ILLUSTRATED EDITION $5.00 JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE

FRO-JOY ICE CREAM CORP. Try Our Delicious Plum Royal and Peach for July 396 Main Street Phone 1144

SALE of All Summer Footwear at the Store of EMERSON & WHITNEY 50th Semi-Annual Sale at N. Y. Dress Goods Store *From July 4th through the Month of July* 25 COLONY STREET

FULL STOCK SALE of Light Summer Dresses, Coats and all Sports Clothes at STYLETEX CO. 9-11 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO. COAL COKE OIL WOOD Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers Gilbarco Oil Burners 301 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

Get to Know R. W. Camp Co. FOR GOOD CLOTHES for the men of the family 413-415 Main Street Telephone 260

MIDDLESEX FRUITERY *Better Fruits and Vegetables* Fresh Fruit Drinks Ice Cream Sundaes at our Fountain 191 Main Street Telephone 322

WRUBEL'S *Save on Wrubel-Quality Fashions During Our* ANNUAL JULY CLEARANCE NOW IN PROGRESS

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's *Your Gift Shop* 303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 6-3318 9 a. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Antoine's Coiffure Salon HAIR DESIGNERS 201 Church St., New Haven, Conn. PHONE 8-8068

Berger & Lundberg, Inc. Watches, Diamonds, Repairing 149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR TELEPHONE 8-7626

Ann Allen Gowns 2 Whitney Avenue New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co. Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE 754 Chapel and 914 State Streets

The LEEPER Co. All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning 349 ELM STREET Phone 6-3829

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Shartenberg's *Devoted to Your Better Living*

Coombs "Flowers by Wire" 1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

RUGS Domestic and Orientals *Washed, Stored and Repaired* M. H. Kebabian, Inc. 71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1734. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS Clothiers and Furnishings TWO STORES Norwalk 27 Wall St So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7320 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frankel's *Now Storewide* SUMMER CLEARANCES Misses', Women's, Men's, Boys' Summer Apparel CHARGE ACCOUNTS AS USUAL 115 WASHINGTON ST. 200 ATLANTIC ST. SO. NORWALK STAMFORD

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING Patterson & Guilbert INCORPORATED 888 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2180

MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE 268 Main St. Tel. 3-2045

Darien Hand Laundry Strictly Hand Work 182 Post Road, Darien, Conn. Darien 5-0335 *Mending and darning free of charge* WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3600. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOWLAND-HUGHES "Waterbury's Friendly Department Store"

Growing Greater Every Sale GREAT JULY SALE

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc. "Waterbury's Dependable Store" *July* CLEARANCE SALE Started Wednesday, July 8th, will continue until Saturday, July 18th. We offer only the BEST at the LOWEST possible prices. *It will pay you to attend this sale.*

GARMENTS "Zoric" Cleaned by us are cleaned all the way through and stay clean longer. PERRY'S Phone 3-3161

Visit Our Sportswear Department on the Second Floor Bathing Suits, Slacks, Slack Sets, Blouses, etc.—All so practical and washable. $1.98 to $3.98 The Miller & Peck Co. WATERTOWN WATERBURY CHESHIRE

JULY SALE Pictures and Frames Lamps, Mirrors, Gifts at 10% to 50% discount. CURTIS ART CO. West Main at Leavenworth Street

Sullivan's *Boys' and Men's Wear* 70 SOUTH MAIN STREET *For Warm Weather*

Boys' Slack Sets	$2.98 to $6.98
Men's Slack Sets	$3.98 to $6.98
Bathing Trunks	$1.00 to $3.95

SPECIAL PRICES on SUITS and SLACKS E. MINICUCCI *Custom Tailor and Clothier* 332 East Main St. Phone 3-3695

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY *Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance* 9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE Complete Beauty Service Expert Operators Moderate Prices CATHERINE E. LESSNER, Prop. 4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842

Martindale Employment Service PLAZA 2772 First National Bank Building Light and Redwood Streets Specializing in Office and Technical Placements Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman *Licensed Employment Agent*

BALTIMORE

PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO. 211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md. PHOTOSTATS PHOTO-MURALS *For decorative purposes—Consult us*

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461 Kraft's Quality Market TABLE LUXURIES 3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr. *Frosted Foods*

Barometers	Magnifiers
Binoculars	Opera Glasses
Field Glasses	Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS. 401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md. Reg. No. 286—Reg. No. 286

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hornigsbaum's MAIDEN LANE AT JAMES *Semi-Annual* CLEARANCE DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS, BLOUSES, HATS, BAGS AND PLAY SHOES REDUCED 25 to 50% AND MORE

Specialized Shops *for Men, Women, Boys* STEEFEL BROS. 82 STATE STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

Wishmaker's House FURNITURE *Now Priced at* 10% to 50% off WHITNEY'S *Fourth Floor* Hover proves that quality furniture can be inexpensive L. J. HOVER WAYSIDE FURNITURE 337 Central Avenue Dial 8-3824 Open Evenings

Muhlfelder's 86 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY Millinery—Shoes—Accessories Wearing Apparel FURNITURE and RUGS from "The House of Quality" EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS JOHN B. HAUF, Inc. 178 Central Avenue Albany N. Y. PHONE 4-2107

The Van Heusen Charles Co. 470 BROADWAY "A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

Ockenden Dairy Golden Guernsey Milk 117 DUNNING AVENUE *Auburn's Finest Dairy Products* PHONE 2949

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP 8-10 Garden Street Phone 130 TIRE REPAIRING VULCANIZING RETREADING Complete Car Service—Modern Equipment

Every Purchase Counts Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

New York

AUBURN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 3644-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REEDS READY TO WEAR 107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y. JULY CLEARANCE Summer Dresses Special Price Groups *Don't Miss This Sale!*

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL *Jeweler* "Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference" 91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1616

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARNES FLOWERS 90 CHENANGO STREET *Flowers for All Occasions* C. STUART MACK 2-7280

MAIN ENTRANCE TO SUMMER is at our front door Almost anything you can desire to make your summer comfortable and pleasurable is in this store. Play outfits, porch and lawn furniture, picnic sets and sports clothing at McLEAN'S

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless" AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO. Dial 2-4070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO. *Roofing and Siding Applied Asphalt and Asbestos Estimates Free* Terms to Suit Your Convenience Dial 4158* 11 Chestnut St.

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc. Diamonds Watches Silverware REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY 82 Court St.

Sale of Men's Florsheim Summer Shoes Only July 8th to 18th *Most Styles 8.95 and 9.95* PARLOR CITY SHOE CO. 40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Hours: Daily. Telephone: Bronxville 3-3231. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CEDAR MARKET CHRIS. REENL, Prop. CHOICE MEATS *Personal Service • All Best Meats Free Deliveries* 125 PARKWAY RD. Ph. BR. 2-0662—0663

Bronxville Produce Market THOMAS DEPOLE, Prop. *Choicest Groceries Rarest Fruits* FREE DELIVERIES 123 Parkway Road Bronxville 2-0656—0657—0659—0660

Guernsey Milk Commadine FARMS *Direct from our farms at* Hopewell Junction, New York Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

Bicycle INSURANCE MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc. NO. 8-4540 9 South 3rd Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Matrix Shoes Phoenix Hose Handbags Pondfield Shoe Shop 101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

Kenwood Blankets Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc. The Little Shoppe INCORPORATED 100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3-3288

Panettieri Bros. Established 1909 FRUITERERS and GROCERS *Selected Quality—Personal Service—Free Deliveries* 13 PARK PLACE BR. 2-1066—1067—1068 36 PALMER AVE. BR. 2-3033—3034

BUFFALO

GRANT 3365 CENTRAL DRY CLEANING COLD STORAGE VAULTS West Utica Street, Near Delaware

L. HORA CLOCK CO. *Agency for* LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS *Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience* 1338 Main Street GA. 3360

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 44 4800. Hours: Daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE

Egg, Stove and Nut, $13.20

75c Discount C. O. D.

Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat, no dust—no muss—no fuss.

J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.

Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Utica Flower Shop

Complete FLOWER Service

OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS

GRant 5381

Utica at Elmwood

WIESE, *Florist*

Flowers for Everybody

F. T. D. MEMBER

206 Washington Market Buffalo, N. Y.

AIRPORT PUBLISHERS

New Address

210 Ellicott Street CL. 4893

Complete Printing and Advertising Service

N. R. Badger • J. F. Foster • N. C. Stewart

FLOWERS

Distinctive Arrangements

Quality—Service—Value

COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

DELAWARE AT TUPPER WA. 3310

ELMHURST

General Insurance

W. B. DICKINSON

Specialized Service

Best American Stock Companies

43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for

Red Cross Shoes

for Women

Foot Guard Shoes

for Children

Florsheim Shoes

for Men

X-Ray Fitting

ALBERT HYMAN

1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"

Let

THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP

(Isabel Roberts)

SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM

Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture LAMPS and a wide variety of small articles

137-16 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2960

Next to Quaker Meeting House

DANE & MURPHY

FIREPROOFSTORAGE

Local and Long Distance Moving

CARPET CLEANING

on premises

41-24 156th St. Flushing, N. Y.

PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-8550

Your response has enabled

BETTY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

To enlarge her quarters adjoining present location.

July-August Special

Permanent Wave 4.00

Entire Head Machine or Machineless

For Appointment Call FLushing 9-9893

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stafford Meat Market

96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

CLEANING

Carpets and Rugs

A Complete Service

New and Used Carpets for Sale

HOPKINS-JONES Corporation

109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

FREEPORT

Walk-Over

for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

LARGE JUVENILE DEPT

The New Shoe Store

Established 1910

33 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT

Exclusive but not expensive

NEW YORK

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of **BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?**

Order our Delicious Ice Cream Cake

SODA **RAHN'S** CANDY

47 Merrick Ave. Phone Free 4816

ALBERT'S

Shoe Repairing

High-Class Workmanship

6 Merrick Ave. Merrick, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

FARHART GARAGE

Sales Buick *Service*

The best in used cars

Gloversville 4034 Amsterdam 542

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*

Kerosene

A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY

3 CAYADUTTA STREET

VACATION LUGGAGE

Wardrobe Cases

Overnight Bags

ARGERSINGER'S

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores

521 Middle Neck Road

Great Neck, N. Y.

Full Line

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Groceries—Fresh Vegetables

High Quality Meats

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.

Established 1917

Complete Banking Service

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Keep Your Home in Good Repair

No Priorities on Repair and Maintenance

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.

Building Supplies

Bayside—Bayside 9-1100

Flushing—Flushing 9-3304

Whitestone—Flushing 9-1644

Great Neck—Imperial 307

HEMPSTEAD

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP

Inc.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

262 FULTON AVE. HEMP. 5675

Featuring

Hickey-Freeman

Stein-Bloch

Suits

Manhattan Shirts

Stetson and Knox Hats

Hesse

Confectionery and Tea Room

50 MAIN STREET

Hempstead 5995

Marcia Lee

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLOTHES

SALE

Dresses, Coats, Suits, Hats

241 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 2133

HALLERON'S

Tools — Hardware — Glass

Wallpaper — Paints

7 S. Franklin St. Tel. Hemp. 1717

-ON- LONG ISLAND

ALBERT'S

Quality Furniture

907 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Closing for Summer Vacation

Everything Must Go!

Tub and Silk Dresses, 4.95 to 9.95, now 2.95 up.

All Better Dresses (Street and Formals), Reg. 7.95 to 14.95, now 4.95 to 8.95.

Choice Millinery, 1.95 to 4.95, now 1.00.

Fann's

255 Fulton Street Hempstead 3837

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST

267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead

Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

H. Blumberg & Sons, Inc.

Large Selection Beach and Garden Furniture

Hardware ● Paints

Linoleum ● Housewares

278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1320-M daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS

INC.

Greater Long Island's Dept. Store

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE

Save Gas and Tires

SHOP BY PHONE

Hempstead and Garden City Customers

Call HEMPSTEAD 2300

All Other Nassau County Customers

Call ENTERPRISE 4123

No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

GLOVE

"The Store with the Marble Front"

Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES

FREE REPAIR SERVICE

19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK

"LONG ISLAND'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"

FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA

Hammond Organ and Novachord

Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY

FRED BEST, Prop.

Orders Taken for All Occasions

190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

HERRON'S

Shoes for All the Family

$2.25 up

X-RAY SHOE FITTING

133 East State Street Phone 2576

Care will save your car

GULFLEX

Registered Lubrication will make your car run better

SERVICENTER

Cayuga and Green Street Phone 7128

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY

Perry's

Featuring ADAM HATS

37-47 82ND STREET Open Evenings

RUBIN'S

Paints and Hardware

Garden Supplies & Tools

Housefurnishings

8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-9178

FIELDS

for Women's Children's Infants' Wear

STORES AT

● JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street

● ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue

● ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT

INC.

SOUTHERN MENUS

Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner

11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.

Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room

83-02 37th AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

CLARK'S

Dresses • Coats

Sportswear

37-50 82ND STREET

Fred's Quality Market

MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD

The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*

82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-8410

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST

Member of the F. T. D.

Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers

91-06 BUTFHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188

FOREST HILLS STORE

73-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4320

JAMESTOWN

RHOE B. HENDERSON

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

Wellmon Bldg. Phone 3886

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE

Solicit Your Business

2 So Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

QUALITY MASTER MARKET

Groceries—Meats

300 W. Third St. Jamestown, N. Y.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline

Emblem Motor Oil

Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.

Don Livengood, Mgr

116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

Anderson Cleaning Works

Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning

405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.

FLORISTS

Cut flowers

Floral decorations

17 N. Main Street

Phone 6868

July Parade of Summer Savings Hits in all 30 Shops

NELSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Summer Toys

for

Girls and Boys

at

BIGELOWS

KENMORE

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP

2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367

KENMORE, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty

Lottie C. Dillon

1030 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE

HENRY MALLETTE

Repairs on All Cars

5 NORTH AVENUE

TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company

INCORPORATED

Koppers Coke	Coal White-Red	Fuel Oil

BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE

Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.

Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BON TON DAIRY

Butter, Eggs and Cheese

155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-3631

Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

YORK SHOE STORES

RED CROSS SHOES

"In all the newest styles and materials"

$6.95

21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

William J. Fee Coal Co.

COAL—FUEL OIL

DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS

15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon

Mo 8-8884, Fa 4-3948, NE 2-1412

GUERNSEY MILK

Commadine FARMS

Direct From Our Farms at

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

PHONE WHITE PLAINS 3810

FENNELL'S

110-112-114 Fourth Avenue

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon

MR. HARRY

Hair Stylist

105 Prospect Avenue

Mo. 8-7071

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company

22-24 WATER STREET

Broadway Branch 244 Broadway

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

A. A. Volkringer

CHOICE MEATS *and* POULTRY

213 Broadway TEL. 1307

Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

Vogels Shoe Store

33 WATER ST., NEWBURGH N. Y.

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM

SCHOONMAKER'S

Department Stores

Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

MOVING?

Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.

NEPTUNE STORAGE

NEw Rochelle 2-1300

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.

The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make "SENTINEL"

"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.

NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330

Evans Street

CORDWOOD

All hardwood WELL SEASONED—burns long and throws out plenty of heat!

CANNEL COAL

Ignites EASILY—burns a long time! Gives you LOADS of heat!

Enjoy these two ECONOMICAL FIREPLACE FUELS

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.

N. R. 2-1000

Grant's Greenhouses

Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants

We Telegraph Flowers

96 WEAVER STREET LARCHMONT

Tel. Larch. 2-0081

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.

Clothiers to Men and Boys

Hickey-Freeman Clothes

Accessories

827 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

GUERNSEY MILK

Commadine FARMS

Direct From Our Farms at

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

PHONE WHITE PLAINS 3810

NEILSEN'S

Ice Cream

527 NORTH AVENUE

Coronet Tea Room

16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Private Parties

NEw Rochelle 2-9658

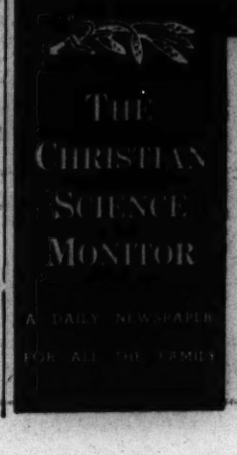
Henry, Hairdresser

Individual Permanents by Expert Operators

Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552

156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON



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NAME.....

STREET and NUMBER.....

CITY and STATE.....

MC-9

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. W. SIMPSON

Jeweler

Graduation and Wedding Gifts

486 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3087 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M. **BIE**

Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514

7810 Fifth Avenue

Tel. South 8-7205—7205—7260

Arme Employment Agency

340A NINTH STREET NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN

Select Domestic and Commercial Help

Cooks, Couples Chambermaids Gen. House Workers

Referenced Help of All Nationalities Private Families

MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

BAY RIDGE Flower Shop

Visit—See—Buy From Our Fine Selection

Prompt, efficient delivery.

Bonded Member of Telegraph Delivery Service

8301 5th Ave., corner 83rd St. WI. 9-8344

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate

From a card to a newspaper

THE OGILVIE PRESS

1440 FULTON ST. President 4-3420

Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Borough of Manhattan

No Need to Shop Around for a Permanent

JIMMY

HAIRDRESSER

at your service

33 West 42nd St. — Room 1019

Tel. LO. 5-3511 Open 10-7

GEORGE SEAMON

Prime Meats

Philadelphia Poultry

Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season

1706 Amsterdam Avenue

Between 144th and 145th Sts. Ed. 4-8395

Borough of Queens

(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond

(Staten Island)

NEW DORP

MARY LANE SHOP

Summer Clearance Sale of

DRESSES

25 to 50 per cent deduction

149 New Dorp Lane Don Hills 6-0032

PORT RICHMOND

Standard Office Service Company

71-73 Richmond Avenue, P. R.

Books—Fiction—Technical

Office Supplies—Ledgers

Phone Gibraltar 2-1831

NIAGARA FALLS

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.

Diamonds—Watches

Jewelry

Silverware—Radios

Electrical Appliances

Parker VACUMATIC

Tel. 2-5835 126 Falls Street

Morrés

"GOOD CLOTHES"

ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS

41 FALLS STREET

FREDERICS TRU-CURL

Permanent Waving

All Branches of Beauty Culture

MABEL JONES

TEL. 3-0313 213 8TH ST.

PELHAM

'blue coal'

H. Heat PREMIUM Fuel Oil

HOUSEHOLD FUEL

Division of 'Blue Coal' Corp.

—Westchester County—

Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046

New Rochelle 2-7407

White Plains 5780

Tarrytown 515

GUERNSEY MILK

Commadine FARMS

Direct From Our Farms at

HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.

PHONE WHITE PLAINS 3810

Pel Mel

BEAUTY SALON

We recommend the three-inch feather edge Pel-Mel Permanent Wave for your comfort. Prices $7.50, $10.00, $12.50

120 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 8-1120

Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER

NEILSEN'S

Ice Cream

173 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

Attend LUCKEY'S Mid-Summer Clearance

JULY 6th thru 11th

Hundreds of Specials in Every Department

LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

THE UP-TO-DATE CO.

Poughkeepsie

Our 40th **FINAL CLEARANCE SALE**

- SUITS
- COATS
- DRESSES
- GOWNS

Also Real Bargains in Our Shoe Dept.

"I. MILLER"

"CARLISLE"

"RHYTHM STEP"

Guernsey Milk

Commadine FARMS

Direct from our farms at

Hopewell Junction, New York

718 Main Street BEACON

Phone 3300 No. Cedar St. Phone 197

Fresh Fruits Are in Season

You'll enjoy them in our

Delicious Pies

AND PASTRIES

THERESA BAKE SHOP

272 Main Street Phone 3583

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan

223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE PRIMROSE 2212

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Confidential Charge Accounts

Tiskman's

We Buy Old Gold

Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry

Diamonds Reset While You Wait

217-09 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

Telephone Hollis 9-3333

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist

Fieldstone 3-2434

A. V. BUNCE

Flowers for All Occasions

248-48 Jamaica Avenue BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-6133, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'blue coal'

Ask About Our Budget Plan

134-01 94th Avenue

Jamaica 6-7900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL

SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc

YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Richmond Hill's Most Complete Housefurnishing Store

POSNER'S

Housefurnishing and Gifts

Window Shades—Venetian Blinds

Oil Cloth

Cleveland 3-8825 118-06 Jamaica Ave.

★LIPSCHUTZ★

Stationers

Books

Typewriter Repairs and Rentals

Greeting Cards

114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

SWAN

JOHN LUCK

Delicatessen

Home Cooking and Baking

Virginia 9-2110

106-09 JAMAICA AV.

STEELE & LIST

Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners

1639 Lefferts Boulevard

Telephone Virginia 7-1113

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.

War Damage Insurance

Whatever your insurance needs:—We can supply them or give counsel.

LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2355

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Frank Truglio

Shoe Repairing Neatly Done

3604 117 Street

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop

Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery

80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE

Tel. Virginia 7-1380

Heady and Trammel

Virginia 7-1380

HARRY MALONE HABERDASHER

Manhattan Shirts

Reis and Munsing Underwear

Fownes Gloves

80-27 Jamaica Avenue (Opposite Leader Observer)

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 2046, Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beck

CLEANERS • DYERS • FURRIERS

Delivery Service Phone Monroe 84 84

Cash and Carry Stores

University at Culver—Park at Oxford

Titus at Cooper—Monroe at 12 Corners

CHAS. DOERFLINGER

MARKET—GROCERY

Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE

We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY

420 Parsells Avenue

We deliver Culver 481-489

CROUCH & BEAHAN CO.

formerly

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.

INCORPORATED

COAL COKE OIL

99 Dewey Ave. Glen 350

L. Ashley Devans Agency

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

in old line stock companies

Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.

183 Main Street E.

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY

"Sealtest Milk"

45 Fulton Ave. Glenwood 344

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stores and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Stamp Notes

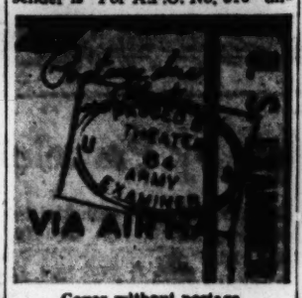
Wide World Features

Airmail covers catch the philatelic spotlight more and more. Here is a cover without postage but not sent into the country by a member of the armed forces. This kind of cover comes from a United States citizen engaged in work which indirectly, at least, is part of the war effort.

Covers from this source have these words where stamps ordinarily would be: "Postage due; collect." But the postage apparently is collected at the source since the addressee does not pay it.

One censor mark on the envelope is a crude hand-stamped oblong which almost gives the appearance of being cut from something like a linoleum block freehand. It is in bright blue ink and has inscription within an oval inside the oblong: "Passed by Theater 65 Army Examiner" with a US divided so that one letter is at left of the oval and one at the right.

Also pasted across the end of the envelope is a regular label: "Opened by Army, U. S. Examiner No. —." In handwriting on the other end of the envelope is "Censored 28 April" plus name of censor. Stamped on the envelope is "A.P.O. . . . c/o Postmaster New York, N.Y." by the side of the name of the sender in the upper left corner. Under the name of the sender is "For A.P.O. No. 816" un-



Cover without postage

der which the censor cut out a part of the envelope. The letter inside the envelope also had the date and location of the sender neatly cut from the paper.

* * *

President Roosevelt bought the first of the three-cent "win the war" postage stamps which went on sale July 4.

STAMPS
100 ALL DIFFERENT U. S. STAMPS, 25c
to approval applicants. Cheltenham Stamp Co., Cheltenham, Pa.

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This professor of modern languages became, in time, one of America's best known poets. He was an imposing looking figure with his white hair and white beard, and his kindly and affectionate nature won him the hearts of hundreds of children. He, in turn, was never so happy as when a child sat upon his knee, listening with rapt attention as he read aloud.

(Score ..... 100)

He was born in Portland, Maine, when it was still a part of the State of Massachusetts. After graduating from Bowdoin College, he was offered a chair as Professor of Modern Languages there, which position he held until he joined the faculty of Harvard College in 1835. He then moved to Cambridge, Mass., where his home still stands and is kept as a museum visited daily by his many admirers.

(Score ..... 75)

Through his poems many Americans have been introduced to the enjoyment of European legends and literature as exemplified by his "Tales of a Wayside Inn" and "The Sagas of King Olaf." Among his thoroughly American poems are, "Hiawatha" and "The Courtship of Myles Standish."

(Score ..... 25)

(Answer Appears Elsewhere On Page)

In Lighter Vein

Surprised

First Rookie: "I hear you had a wrestling match with the top sergeant. What happened?"

Second Rookie: "Well, I decides to surprise him, so I jumps at him and grabs his wrist like this, and jerks his neck like this, and twists his arm like this, and before he knows what hits him—I'm flat on my back."—Bee-Hive.

Story of O.B.

Oscar Browning, popularly called O.B. by his students, was professor of English for many years in a great English university. As the years passed by he became noticeably stouter.

During a lecture he observed a student was writing instead of giving him the customary attention. He asked the paper be brought to him and read,

O B, O B obedient
To nature's stern decrees,
For though you be but one O B
You may be too obese.

Appreciating the humor of it, Browning often told the story on himself.

Answer: Who Is This?—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Daily Quotation

Books are keys to wisdom's treasure;
Books are gates to lands of pleasure;
Books are paths that upward lead;
Books are friends. Come, let us read.

EMILIE POULSSON

Monitor Camera Club from Allen L. Butler, San Francisco

Can You Identify the Action?

This dog thinks there's nothing like it on a hot day. Yes, he's catching snowballs! The photograph was taken on a snow-covered mountain peak.

A Verse for Today . . .

Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust, and not be afraid: for the LORD JEHOVAH *is my strength and my song; he also is become my salvation.*—ISA. 12:2

Brevities

Punch: A correspondent says her butcher's boy has been called up and his younger brother now delivers the fish and vegetables in his place.

The New Yorker: In July, motorists will go back to school for another examination. It is predicted that many more of them will get A on their cards this time.

Detroit News: The writer of an editorial on the versatile peanut, in which he refrained from any use of the word "goober," is resting up for a day or two from the strain.

Did You Ever Wonder

How "Skinless" Hot Dogs Are Made?

Hot dogs, it may be mentioned, have been defined by no less an authority than the New York Supreme Court, in a decision as "those plebian, but popular, elongated commodities, technically denominated frankfurters but, in resort idiom, characterized hot dogs."

When first offered to an eager public, hot dogs had animal skins or casings. Now, however, they may be had in a new and "skinless" variety.

Skinless hot dogs or frankfurters might also with propriety be termed "ready skinned" franks, for these popular comestibles are formed and cooked as of old in "skins" (of a sort), but the casings are removed after cooking to enable your butcher to offer the hot dogs to you in the skinless state.

One reason that jacketless frankfurters did not appear long before is that the animal casings in which they had always been made stuck stubbornly to the sausage filling and could not be removed without breaking up and tearing apart the meat within.

Nor did skinless hot dog making blossom forth as a perfected process overnight. It required nearly a decade of research to develop a casing substance that was a completely satisfactory substitute for animal casings.

The substance now used is a form of cellulose, and is related to cellophane. It is made from cotton linters (fleecy fibers a quarter of an inch or less in length, which adhere to cotton-seed after it has gone once through a cotton gin) and is forced out of a special machine in an endless tube, the process resembling the making of rayon filaments.

One of the very important special characteristics of the cellulose used for hot dog casings is that meat does not stick to it as it does to animal casings. Consequently, they are cooked, stuffed and smoked in the ordinary manner in these modern cotton jackets. Then the services of skillful girls are enlisted to peel the "skins" from the cooked hot dogs, making them

ready to take their place in your butcher's refrigerated showcase and for your next picnic and "weenie" roast.—W. P. Keasbey

Gifts for Servicemen

Philadelphia

A local manufacturer, Sidney R. Rosenau, sent to the company's twenty-one former employees now in the U. S. armed forces, checks of twenty-five dollars each as a Fourth of July gift.

Mr. Rosenau, speaking for the company, said that they wanted the boys to know that they had not been forgotten—nor had the meaning of Independence Day. And, he also felt that a letter from their former employer would be welcome, so a personal letter accompanied each check, wishing the boys well and inviting them to keep the folks back home posted.

In these stirring times many outstanding acts of heroism, kindness, and cooperation are being executed throughout the world. The purpose of this column is to record such worthwhile events. Readers have a cordial invitation to submit contributions. All original material will be paid for at regular space rates.

Daily Anecdote

He Wanted Nothing

Day after day, during the exciting period of the Civil War, the reception room of the White House used to be crowded with a stream of office-seekers, waiting to see President Lincoln.

One day a young man entered this room, merely as a sightseer. After he had looked his fill, he turned to go. But just then Mr. Lincoln spied him.

"One moment, young man," he spoke up pleasantly, "what did you want?"

"Nothing, Mr. President." The President appeared astounded.

"This is a luxury," said Lincoln. "No one like you has ever been here before. Please wait till I have attended to these people, for I want to talk to you."

The young man did. His name was Chauncey M. Depew. He later rose to be a United States Senator. But he never forgot how his friendship with Abraham Lincoln began.

Timber Preservative

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Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Herman the Hermit*

By LE PELLEY

I HOPE YOU BOYS DIDN'T HURT YOURSELVES FALLING THROUGH THE OLD FLOOR
IT WAS A PLEASANT SURPRISE !!!
NOT A BIT, THANKS
COURSE I WASN'T GOING TO KEEP YOU UP THERE LONG... BUT I THOUGHT YOU DESERVED IT ... COMING IN HERE TO MAKE FUN OF ME ——
BUT WE WEREN'T GOING TO MAKE FUN OF YOU —— WE DON'T KNOW YOU !!!
WELL, WELL, WELL... SO YOU HAVEN'T HEARD OF HERMAN THE HERMIT ?? HAVE SOME MORE BEANS!
I ALWAYS THOUGHT HERMITS WERE CRABS
TUBBY... SHHHH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Use Walking All the Way*

By RODGERS

Boy! Oh, boy! Won't it be grand to be home again! I said to myself today
WOW!
I can hardly wait
And for a while I just couldn't seem to sit still —
Until at last I decided as long as the army was kind enough to put me on a train, there's just no sense in my WALKING home!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Ducklings Take the Offensive*

By THE HAGERS

"Have you some metal scraps, some tin?" "Yes, sir!" Bud Duckling cried. "Come in."
He led me to the playroom door. "Soon, Uncle Waddles, we'll have more."
"What's in this package, Bud?" I said. "It feels to me like solid lead."
"We three," said Bud, "are trimming Mars! That's tin foil from our candy bars."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Discovery

At the risk of one more reference to Shangri-La, it is perhaps permissible to say that we have discovered its location.

The trouble is that it seemed, for a moment, that the Axis had found it too.

We believed, when FDR first spoke of it as the *point d'appui* for the bombing of Tokyo, that it existed only in the imagination. Our longitude may have been right but our latitude was wrong!

It not only exists in the imagination—it is imagination. It was imagination that made it possible for General Doolittle's planes to take off under conditions that had been believed impossible—and lack of imagination that conceived the raid as an isolated stunt rather than as the beginning of sustained bombing of Japan.

The Japanese had the imagination to do what no one expected in the Southwest Pacific. And when Field Marshal Rommel, outnumbered in men and inferior in matériel, overran Libya, it began to look as if altogether too much of the imagination were being exercised by the wrong side.

But there are other news stories which, in the future, will come out of Shangri-La. One day it will be recalled that a little imagination and considerable convoying saved Australia from invasion. It will be pointed out that though United Nations' imagination failed at Singapore, it succeeded at Madagascar and at Ceylon.

It was imagination that drew the cordon of British-American bases along the Atlantic and protected the sea lanes astride Greenland and Iceland—we will remember that fact when United States troops and supplies appear in action upon the second front of the European Continent.

For not all the imagination is on the side of the gangsters. There are moments, like the present, when it looks as if the audacity of brutality and the narrow thrust of selfishness is in the ascendant. But there is a fundamental difference in the quality of the thinking. However boastful, the concepts of hate have little part in true vision. Clarity of design and steadfastness of purpose spring not from wilful violence. Ruthless ambition builds nothing of permanence.

For the sustaining insight of wisdom, the breadth of humanity, and the deeper perceptions of freedom—these alone lift men's thoughts in the finality of a vision that is beyond themselves. Shangri-La is not to be taken by storm.

Disbunding the Bund

The Federal Bureau of Investigation evidently has laid its lines carefully for the indictment and arrest of several scores of members of the German-American Bund in various parts of the United States, including Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former Bund leader, arrested in Mexico; Wilbur V. Keegan, Bund counsel, at New Haven, Conn., and a number of arrests in and around New York.

This move to wipe out an organization plainly bent on carrying out enemy activities comes not a moment too soon. It would have been desirable earlier, but the Department of Justice has been scrupulous to obtain legal ground before proceeding, and the Bundists, according to the indictments, now have made themselves liable by evading or conspiring to evade the draft.

There is no value in merely disbanding subversive organizations—the Bund went through the motions of being dissolved some months ago. The members who constitute at least the framework of its organization must be imprisoned or their aiding of Nazi Germany will merely continue underground.

Although the Bund officials made much talk to the effect that only American citizens were admitted to their membership, evidence collected by the F.B.I. shows they had classifications for Germans who had obtained only first papers for naturalization and those who had taken no step toward it as well as for naturalized or native citizens, and that these aliens contributed to its support and took part in practically all its activities except holding office.

Along with obtaining the indictments the Department of Justice has filed petitions to denaturalize twenty-seven Bund members born in Germany and naturalized in the United States. This would subject them to internment as enemy aliens. On every count, the Government is to be supported in pressing its charges with utmost vigor; for the United States is engaged in war and part of that war is being fought on American soil.

Fog Over the Aleutians

The news that American submarines torpedoed five Japanese destroyers in two days in the Aleutians is welcome. But it does not dispel the haze of confusing information which has been hung over the fog-bound islands. By saying first that the Japanese hadn't landed in the Aleutians and then that it didn't matter, Washington built up doubts which later reports have not dissolved.

In itself the torpedoing of five destroyers leaves a very favorable impression. But the fact that destroyers were so plentiful in those waters means that there were more than one or two troop transports to be guarded. Tokyo evidently intended to set up something more than "listening posts" at Attu and Kiska. There is disquieting evidence that the Japanese have dug in with forces which will not be dislodged by submarines. That they may not be able to make the islands a base for attacking Alaska is not wholly reassuring. For from the Aleutians they can cut off American aid to Kamchatka—at a time when military experts are daily expecting a Japanese attack on Russia.

Basically the most disturbing feature of the Aleutians picture is the apparent casualness with which American officialdom regards it. Eyewitness stories about the surprise among civilians when Dutch Harbor was bombed raise a question as to how closely the Pearl Harbor situation was repeated. If there were radiolocators at Dutch Harbor everybody should have known an hour before that planes were coming. If anti-aircraft protection was not woefully weak, the Japanese should never have been able to return six hours later.

The Aleutians are the shortest road from America to Japan. They form a vital link with Russia. No variety of fog can hide the fact that parts of them are in enemy hands.

"What Can I Do?"

"What can I do to help win the war?" For many who have not yet found an answer to this question it will come, not from Washington or a draft board, but from themselves, from frank self-examination and facing facts.

For some, a place on the production front may be the answer. Conversion of man-power and woman-power from producing consumer products of peacetime to production of war materials is now becoming one of the biggest problems of all. This was emphasized the other day by Glenn Gardiner, Director of the New Jersey District of the Training-Within-Industry Division of the War Production Board.

In figures loaded with significance even in these days of big figures, he pictured what must happen in the next year or two. Military and naval forces now total two and a half million and will rise, if the war continues, to ten million in 1944. At present about eight and a half million people are in war production, and there will be by 1944 twenty-five million. All other gainfully employed persons, in all occupations and professions, total at present about fifty-one million. He predicted that this would decline by 1944 to twenty-three million.

"These figures are the grimmest reality I know," he observed.

But perhaps even more important than the figures is Mr. Gardiner's conception of how an adequate switch-over will come about, for he said:

> The conversion of personnel is more difficult than of plant because it involves mental and spiritual conversion, a new attitude toward war necessities. . . . Instead of relying upon a purely voluntary basis, shifting that many men and women from peace to war service may require Government action. . . . However, when legislation was on the statute books to conscript labor in England, a changed attitude made it in many cases unnecessary. With the progress made in this country thus far through voluntary conversion of manpower, Congress may consider legislation to conscript labor as unpopular, but I doubt if it would be. There is evidence that the people have moved on faster than Congress has in this respect.

Thousands, even millions, of American already have answered for themselves in a variety of ways the question of "What can I do?" For those who have not, it is important to recognize that the answer involves their whole mental and spiritual attitude toward the war. Those who are not eligible for service in the armed forces, and are not needed to keep the home fires burning, owe it not only to their country, but to themselves to search their minds and hearts as to how and how soon they may be "converted" to doing their part on the production and non-combat fronts.

Our Readers Say—

Women's Part in Peace Making

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I want to add my word of approval of the letters in The Christian Science Monitor, proposing that women take part in post-war conferences on a fifty-fifty basis with men. This is a People's War and there must be a People's Peace. This means that governments, international conferences, and permanent international bodies must be made up of a cross section of the people, men and women. This war for a free world must bring about the complete liberation of women of all nations and races.

In her letter in The Christian Science Monitor, Irene Armstrong nominated Sarah Wambaugh and Anne O'Hare McCormick to represent the United States at international conferences following the war. I heartily commend her choice.

My nominations would be first for Pearl Buck, who not only understands and recognizes the need of complete, active citizenship for women in the post-war world, but understands, as few people do, the need for and the constructive possibilities of freedom for and co-operation of all races, white and colored.

My second choice would be for Mabel Vernon, who so ably directed the People's Mandate Committee for Inter-American Peace and Co-operation, and whose contacts with women's groups in South America and understanding of inter-American relations would be invaluable.

Berlin, N. Y. — ALMA LUTZ

Which Way the American Negro?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some few weeks ago we read a large illustrated article which questioned the attitude of the American Negro in the present world-wide crisis. It asked which way the American Negro was leaning in the war.

Unmindful of the difference in salary paid to Negro and white teachers in this State, unmindful of other vast differences in the educational set-up, and of the many things Negro boys and girls do not get from their Government, Negro boys and girls in Louisiana are doing all they can to help their Uncle Sam.

In New Orleans alone in public, private and parochial schools, the purchase of war stamps by Negro pupils has exceeded $5,000 for a recent twelve-week period. In the State, the response is equally as hearty.

No, Negroes of the South are not obstructing the Government. They are giving every assistance possible. But they are hoping, they are watching reaction of Uncle Sam's people, they are looking forward to a good deal. We might say "better deal," but we realize a thing must first be "good" before it may be "better." — O. C. W. TAYLOR, Chairman
War Co-operation Committee
Louisiana Colored Teachers' Association
New Orleans

Safeties vs. the "Razzer"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your readers in Detroit recently told us how to prolong the life of a razor blade. Around 1893, Iver-Johnson had a pile of Swedish razors in their window, price 17 cents. I bought one and took it home. I put it on a hone and I am still using it three days per week and more. It is the best of four old-style razors I have. Think of it—17 cents for fifty years' shaving. — H. G. BARNES
Arlington, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

Quick Americanization

RESCUED IN LIBERTY, by Eva Lips (New York: Flamingo Publishing Co., $3), is an autobiographical description of a German-born woman becoming an American and an American citizen. A number of such books have recently been written by refugees from lands which Hitler dominates, and they resemble each other. Mrs. Lips and her husband, who was a German university professor, were among the earliest to flee from the Nazis and to seek a new life in the United States. They came for ideological rather than racial reasons. Mrs. Lips is what Hitler calls an Aryan.

The jacket of her book says she is the "daughter of a prominent Leipzig publisher, wife of a world authority on anthropology, scientist, jungle traveler, foreign correspondent, writer, lecturer." Her book has many interesting pages.

The first desire of Mr. and Mrs. Lips on arriving in the United States was security and freedom. Secondly, they wanted to fight Hitlerism and to awaken Americans to the need of fighting it. Thirdly, they wanted to associate with distinguished people and to escape "too close association with humble ones. Mrs. Lips describes how they reached these ends. Her attaining American citizenship was the high point in her experiences, and she says she is appreciative, even though she had to sit by rather unattractive immigrants when acquiring final papers.

She is quite fond of some Americans, especially the top ones, whom she calls Skyscraper People. They are presumably typified by New Yorkers. She also has good words for provincials whom she calls Corn, Cotton or Coal People. She rather pities them and writes of their "tragedy," but withal regards them highly. She doesn't have actual farmers or coal diggers in mind, apparently, but the leaders in such places as Indianapolis or Atlanta. Whether Mr. Willkie would be a corn man or skyscraper man I don't know, but I surmise the former. In any case, Will Rogers was a corn man "in a supreme form."

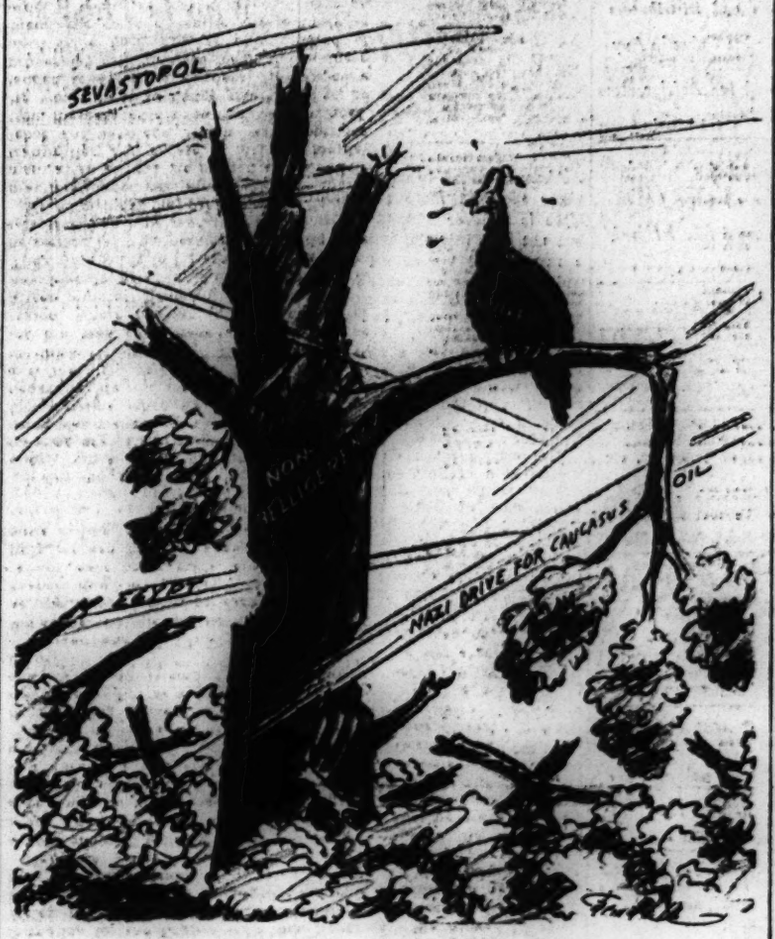
Mrs. Lips's husband was a professor for a while at Howard University (colored), "the only white full professor at the whole institution," the author says. He resigned, however, because "we felt our poise endangered and our gaiety dimmed."

Mr. and Mrs. Lips went to London to study anthropology and felt very sad that they had to do it on their own expense.

Hitler deprived them of their German citizenship and their property in the Reich. They received their final papers, they published widely read books, and now they rejoice in the "miracle that came to America. Its name was Pearl Harbor."

R. H. M.

Precarious Perch



Rendezvous by Parachute

One reads innumerable stories, out of this war, of individual heroism and self-sacrifice. One is impressed in a passing fashion and life goes on. To learn of a story involving a good friend and to follow it through its course is an experience new to me—one which has touched me more deeply than I should have thought possible.

It involves a young friend of mine from France, whose family is wealthy and prominent, a lad of 24 whom I last saw in Paris nearly three years ago when we played squash together at the Jeu de Paume. Shortly after that he went into the Air Force, was sent to Morocco where he was eventually decorated for some exploit or other, the nature of which he will not talk about. A little too adventurous of spirit, perhaps, for the rest of an old conservative family who own one of the principal heavy industries of the country, he was considered the "black sheep" of the family which probably never understood him.

The story starts upon my arrival in England several weeks ago, when a mutual friend called on me to say that Charlie X had arrived in London a week before and was anxious to see me. He had been for a time at Gibraltar, waiting to come over to England to carry on the fight, but refusing to enroll with de Gaulle, whose movement he would not back although he despised the betrayal of France by Vichy. Here, incidentally, is one of the major tragedies of today's France—the lack of a focal point for the national aspirations, devotion and loyalty of the overwhelming majority of the people.

Charlie finally convinced the British of his good faith and was sent over to England. He brought a great deal of useful information for the English with him. Nevertheless he was checked up most carefully in London by the military intelligence for some time after his arrival.

He came to see me and told his story, simply enough. Yet how much was packed into it! He had refused to accept the Armistice and after a time had escaped from his formation in Morocco, worked his way back to France on a boat and eventually arrived quietly in Bordeaux.

Charlie left there shortly, telling his family he was going to the Free Zone to find some useful work. But he kept on going and after one unsuccessful attempt crossed the Spanish border.

I asked him what his plans now were. Would he join the English? De Gaulle? No, he was preparing to go back to Occupied France. How? By parachute. All the preparations were being made, everything carefully worked out. He knew the risk—was quite willing to take it.

* * *

I did not see Charlie for two weeks. I knew from a friend that his departure was drawing near. Then he 'phoned. Already his name was changed, but I knew his voice. My first question when we met was about his departure. He told me he had already flown over the night before, but the weather was too thick, clouds too low. The bomber carrying him had come back after circling the region, where he was to come down, for fifteen minutes. I thought of the suspense—how I would feel. I could not quite imagine it. They were going to try again that night. Yet he seemed far from nervous and a little more talkative than usual and that was all.

He explained the preparations. He had practice-jumped six times with all equipment at an airport. He carried a small radio transmitter, and a case of material for defense and sabotage, which was suspended from the parachute a few feet over his head. He would have to dodge smartly when he landed to avoid an accident. He carried a proverbial roll of 1,000-franc notes—there must have been fifty or one hundred of them. His carte d'identité was entirely in order. I could see that if he could have an hour of solitude when he landed he would be all right. The parachute must be buried, the material hidden.

He had chosen the spot where he was to land—country he knew intimately from childhood. He could count on a couple of peasants he knew. Several bombers were going over with him to drop some "iron" on a factory in the neighborhood to cover up his jump. Also to put the factory out of gear. It was, as I knew, working for the Luftwaffe. He was jumping from only 500 feet. I know something about parachute jumping and with that pitifully short distance you have to be quick with the rip-cord.

We talked of other things and I learned of a deeper side of his character, which had been foreign to me. He knew full well what the risks were: a firing squad if caught. But wars could only be won if such risks were undertaken. He had never feared risks. This I knew, too. Here I could see was a patriot.

* * *

He did have, though, one other motive. In the firm which his father controls, there are two schools of thought, as we both knew. The one was for outright collaboration with Germany—salvage what you can, keep the business going. It is a large firm. The other faction, led by his father, said: "We shall work a minimum for appearances' sake. If we lack raw materials, we shall not press too hard to get them. Simply keep the wheels turning over; do not produce too much nor too well."

But Charlie was sure that his father after the war would be called a Nazi and condemned by his workmen—his father whom I have always known to be adored by those same workmen. He was the only member of his family capable of placing himself in a position where, after an Allied victory, he could interpose his voice over the voices of the workmen and others, figuratively or literally, calling for his father's head. He intended to occupy such a position for the sake of the family and his father. Mentally I doffed my hat.

We broke up, shortly. Wishing him luck seemed banal—I said "God bless you" with a lump in my throat.

We heard that he landed, after three more unsuccessful tries. And since returning to the United States I received word that he got safely back to England. But he wouldn't stay.

Now when I read that a spy has been executed or that in the region of G—— in Occupied France a spot of sabotage has been done, I ask myself "Wonder if that is Charlie."

Charlie is one of a number. They all deserve substantially the same credit. But Charlie was a good friend and it is amazing how you can be moved when such things come so close to you. — F. W. M.

The Wide Horizon

Washington Is the People

By Archibald MacLeish
In an address at Chicago

From the beginning of the Republic one of the inalienable American rights has been the right to "cuss" the Government. Life, liberty and the pursuit of Congressmen, they used to say in the old-time country newspapers. Maybe they still do. But whether they do or not the principle still stands. It's a man's right, if he governs himself, to say what he thinks of his handiwork. . . .

Criticism in a free man's country is made on certain assumptions, one of which is the assumption that the Government belongs to the people and is at all times subject to the people's correction and criticism. . . . Criticism of the Government made upon that basis is proper criticism no matter how abusive. But abuse of a representative government made not upon that assumption but upon the assumption that the Government is one thing and the people another—abuse of a representative government made with the implication that the Government is something outside the people, or opposed to the people, something the people should fear and hate—abuse of that kind is not "criticism" and no amount of editorial self-justification can make it sound as though it were. . . .

* * *

The picture of Washington as another nation, almost a foreign Power, fixed upon our shores to wage a kind of bureaucratic war upon our people, is a picture which would be fantastic if it were not so frequently presented. Who are these Congressmen and Senators who are now set off in apparent distinction from the American people? They *are* the American people. They are the people's representatives in Congress elected by the people and acting in the people's behalf.

Some of them are men of great distinction. Some are not. Some are men of an intelligence as fine and as responsive as any to be found in America. Some are men of less intelligence. Some are men remarkable for courage and character. Some are not remarkable for any reason. But one thing is true of them all as they constitute the Congress of the United States: they are the true representatives of the people whom they represent and much more like the people, far closer to the people, than those who attack them on the people's behalf. . . .

And what is true of the Congress is true also of the alleged bureaucracy. . . . Who are these wartime bureaucrats who are said to stand on one side while the American people . . . stand on the other? . . . Who are they indeed but your own colleagues, your own associates, people like yourselves who have given up their jobs, given up their homes and businesses, separated themselves from their families and their friends—and for what reason? For one reason only—to do their duty as citizens: to get the job done: to win this war. . . .

You will forgive me if I say that the whole picture of Washington as a bureaucracy distinct from the American people strikes me as pretty cheap. I hold no brief for the city. There are other places I would rather live and would live if I could. I hold no brief for the people in it either. But this much I do know—that the newspaper picture, the magazine picture, of a foreign, bureaucratic Washington, hostile to the people of this country, putting its own interests before their interests—is a pure invention.

* * *

There is no such Washington. What there actually is is a city filled with American citizens—American citizens from all over, from every State—American citizens who have closed their offices, turned their businesses over, locked up their laboratories and their shops, said good-by to their wives and children and gone to work in the most uncomfortable, over-crowded city in the United States for half or a fifth of their civilian incomes. . . .

That's your bureaucracy. It stares at you every night from the lighted windows still lit at 10 and 11 and 12 in Lend-Lease, in the War Department, the Treasury, OPA, WPB, the House Office Building, the Senate Office Building, even, forgive me, the Library. It stares at you every morning in the long lines of cars on Memorial Bridge at 8 and at 7:30 and 7 and on back. That's your bureaucratic Washington. . . .

Washington these days is more like America than America itself. It is filled with America—filled and over-filled to overflowing with America. There are more Americans—more kinds of Americans—in Washington than anywhere else on earth. Americans from all towns, Americans from all trades. And the towns and the trades know it if the newspapers don't.

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